

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII., No. 610. SHANGHAI, JANUARY 31, 1879. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLE—	
Representative Institutions	89
SUMMARY OF NEWS	90
EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from <i>Daily News</i>):	
The Situation in the Middle Kingdom...	91
Steamers and Newspapers in China.....	91
Review—	
Pékin et l'intérieur de la Chine.....	92
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Hongkong.....	93
Canton	93
Haiphong	93
Nagasaki	94
Higo	94
Yokohama.....	94
PEKING GAZETTES	94
PUBLIC MEETINGS—	
Municipal Council	95
The French Do.....	95
The Racquet Court.....	95
The Marine Engineers' Institute	96
Masonry in Shanghai—Northern Lodge of China.....	98
Anniversary of Good Templars	99
The "Star of Hope" Lodge, I.O.G.T.	100
AMUSEMENTS—	
Amoy Races.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS—	
China Famine Relief Fund	100
Commercial Prospects in China.....	101
The Electric Light.....	102
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Famine in the North	102
Japanese Cleanliness	104
LAW REPORTS—	
H. M. Supreme Court—	
Motion—Myers v. Lazarus	104
U.S. Consulate-General—	
The barque <i>Vesuvius</i> v. Olyphant & Co.	105
Jameon v. Olyphant & Co.....	106
C. H. Davidson v. Olyphant & Co.....	107
Williams v. Williams	107
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Tables of Tea, Silk and Cotton Exports.	108
Market Report.....	110
Exchange Quotations.....	112
Share Quotations	112

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Dec. 13	Hankow, ...	Jan. 26
San Francisco, ...	" 17	Yokohama, ...	" 21
Hongkong, ...	Jan. 25	Nagasaki, ...	" 25
Tientsin, ...	Dec. 19	Foochow, ...	" 5

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...	Oct. 31	Received 9th December.
Shanghai, ...	" 23	

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Kiang-kwan*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. White, and Mr. Hughes.
Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Mr. G. H. Sanderson.
Per str. *Glenlyle*, from Kobe—Messrs. Reynell, Hewer and Gilbert.
Per str. *Dragon*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Mitchell.
Per str. *Neuchwang*, from Amoy—Messrs. Brennan, White and Cole.
Per str. *Glenorchy*, from Hongkong—Rev. Mr. Owen, Messrs. Hayward and Low.
Per str. *Yang-tse*, from Marseilles—Mrs. Roberts, Miss R. Roberts, Messrs. Georges, Scheerer, Tomatin, Sambrock, Mu Yu-yung, King Shi-yeng, and de Kerraoul. From Port Said—Mr. Moudini. From Hongkong—Messrs. H. T. Such, Woolfe, Peterson, M. E. Sassoon, and T. Kirsbrenner.

LEAVING.

Per M.M. str. *Tigre*, for Marseilles—Mr. G. L. Oberg. For Suez—Mr. J. S. Samouck. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hitch.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tals 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1879.

THE *Whitehall Review*, anxious to find the acme of inability amongst representative bodies, is in doubt whether to award the palm to Club Committees or Petit Juries, and to a certain extent it is right. The Club Committee is essentially the refuge of the dawdler, the man who has no occupation on his hands, and who enjoys the little petty tyranny towards the Club servants, and the little sneers to equals or superiors, which his position now and then enables him to administer. The petit jury is avoided, so far as he can, by the bustling and clever trader, who seeks to leave the uncongenial work to his more humdrum fellow, whose business is perhaps looked after for him, or perhaps is left to take care of itself. But the same causes are at work in

every representative assembly, and it is seldom, unless where personal interest is largely concerned, that we find the active and energetic man submitting to the tedium and frivolity which in ordinary times hang round its deliberations. So, in ordinary times, public business is apt to degenerate into the airing of personal crochets, or the practical handing over to paid subordinates of the details which the ordinary representative man is too inactive or too dense to grasp. But if this be the ordinary character of representative institutions, there are times when they really become sources of immense power. Without the strength induced by the deliberations of her Senate, Rome could never have borne up against the reverses of the Punic Wars; and in more modern times we may trace in European history the enormous advantage gained in times of real necessity. No absolute government could have carried on to eventual success the contest into which, under Pitt, England entered against the First Napoleon; and in the United States no Minister, even were he more single-minded than Lincoln, could have successfully carried on the war of unification without the steady support received from Congress. This gain of confidence is, however, apt to be of slow growth, and the events of the last two years afford more than one instance of the hampering results of popular assemblies, even where the policy of the Minister is clearly advantageous to his country's best interests. Both Great Britain and Austria have notably suffered from the facilities afforded in a popular assembly, of mixing the main issue with incongruous side questions. Great Britain, called on to decide about the aggression of Russia, got entangled in the maze of Bulgarian atrocities, and Austria permitted the apparition of Pan Slavism to divert her counsels from more practical steps. Apparently, however, the depth of absurdity has been gauged. In England, it was reached in Mr. Gladstone's Greenwich speech, where, urging an attack on Russia, he sought to afford that country

a justifiable ground for aggression in Afghanistan; and in Austria it has hampered the action of the Government with regard to the Bosnian occupation. The former display has fortunately resulted in the tardy acceptance by Parliament of a more definite and honourable policy, and the other has afforded Count Andrassy the means of explaining at length his opinions and gaining the support of the houses to a policy more consistent with the dignity of a powerful nation than the shifty hand to hand attempts to tide over momentary difficulties which have lately prevailed. The outlook in Europe is once more favourable for the continuance of peaceful relations in Asia. Any hesitation on the part of England with regard to Afghanistan, would certainly have been construed into an acknowledgment of weakness, and would have been followed by further troubles. It is evident from the truculent speech made by General Kaufmann at Tashkent, that it would have been at once taken advantage of then, and the entire of Asia, from China to the Atrek must have been more or less disturbed by the result. Our influence in China, already reduced by the paltry policy of the last twelve years, would have retrograded to a minimum, and English subjects would have had to appeal to other governments than their own for relief from disabilities. It was only in the face of this danger, that Great Britain at last saw fit to declare herself, and yet the Club Committee element was sufficiently strong to place in the Opposition lobby upwards of two hundred members of Parliament. The result is scarcely satisfactory; yet, as our Scotch friends occasionally inform us, it might have been worse. We in China have for the nonce escaped a grave danger, but we can scarcely as yet feel secure.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 13th December arrived yesterday, by the M.M. steamer *Yangtsé*.

A mail will leave to-morrow, for Europe, by the M.M. steamer *Tigre*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 22nd January.

Mr. Forster, speaking at Bradford, deprecated any return to the policy of protection as a means of averting the present depression, but expressed an opinion that reciprocity would have the effect of reviving trade.

The Trial of the Glasgow Bank Managers has commenced.

Vienna, 25th January.

Germany and Austria contemplate a sanitary cordon round the Russian frontier should there be any likelihood of the plague increasing.

London, 25th January.

Cetywayo had not accepted the ultimatum on 6th January. The British Commander was to cross the frontier on the 11th January unless Cetywayo tendered complete submission in the interim.

Bombay, 26th January.

The Ameer of Afghanistan remains at present in Northern Afghanistan. Mira Khan is dead. Yakob Kahn has seized the fort of Babekakhel with the families of the Chiefs. Hostilities have commenced against the Ghilzais.

New York, 28th January.

The American House of Representatives has voted the Bill against the immigration of Chinese.

Paris, 29th January.

Marshal Macmahon refuses to accede to any changes being made in the Commanders of the different Army Corps, and stated that he would resign if the Army were disorganized. The majority intimated that if his resignation were tendered, it would be accepted. The formal resignation will probably take place to-morrow.

Bombay, 29th January.

General Stewart's Cavalry force entered Klatghelyai on the 27th January. The garrison surrendered without firing a shot. The Ameer's brother has arrived at the Kuram fort and solicited General Roberts to receive him.

A copious report of the proceedings at the anniversary meeting of the "Northern Lodge of China, No. 570," when the W.M. was installed and the officers appointed for the ensuing year, will be found on another page.

The annual meeting and musical entertainment of the Marine Engineers' Institute was held on the 23rd instant, at the Temperance Hall, the Very Rev. Dean Butcher in the chair. The institution is in a flourishing condition financially, having a balance in hand of \$138.32.—Mr. G. J. Morrison delivered the address to the members, and a presentation of a handsome tea-service was made to Mr. J. M. Rogerson, the late hon. secretary, to whose exertions there is little doubt the successful inauguration and establishment of the Institute is due. The entertainment was altogether successful, and the members are to be congratulated on having founded an institute so useful to all connected with their profession. A full report is given on another page.

The annual tea meeting and entertainment of members of the Shanghai Lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held on Saturday evening last, at the Temperance Hall in the Nan-king road, when the two local Lodges amalgamated for the purpose of promoting the success of the gathering. The hall was nicely embellished with flags, flowers, and evergreens, and the Sisters and Brethren appeared in their regalia. Tables were prepared for 180 persons, but more than 200 were present at the tea, and this number was increased as the time for the entertainment drew on. The programme was a lengthy one, including no fewer than sixteen selections, which embraced readings, recitations, song, and instrumental music. The gathering

was exactly an illustration of what is meant by Good Templary—a home-like festivity, coupled with sober conviviality and an honest desire to "do by others as you would be done by." There can be no doubt as to its having been a decided success. A lengthy report is given elsewhere.

The annual meeting of the N.-C. Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is, under present arrangements, to be held on Monday next. The President, Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, will read the Address, and Dr. Macgowan a paper on "Efflorescence after earthquakes."

We are pleased to see that on and from Sunday next there will be a short special service for children, at the Cathedral, on the first Sunday of every month, commencing at three o'clock.

We understand that telegrams have been received in Shanghai, from Nagasaki, to the effect that the British barque *Star Queen* had been totally lost on the South Gotos, the Captain and 21 of the crew being drowned. The vessel was of 769 tons, and was bound to Shanghai with coal.

The *Rising Sun* notes that a long-felt want in NAGASAKI is about to be supplied. A school for children, both Eurasian and Japanese, is shortly to be opened, and it is felt sure that under the supervision of those who have taken the matter in hand, there must be many who will be glad to take advantage of bringing up their children under such excellent tutelage as is offered in the establishment about to be opened.—Many seafaring friends will hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Sailors' Home in Nagasaki, by Mr. Eddowes. This want also was a long-felt one, and best wishes should go with the proprietor, who has had the boldness to leave the beaten track of grog-shops to make an effort in the right direction. The establishment will be conducted on the strictest principles of temperance and moderation.

The *Japan Gazette* states that the railway between KIOTO and OTSU is nearly completed and is expected to be opened on or about the 1st February.—The same paper, translating from the *Echo du Japon* of the 21st January, says that according to a letter addressed to the *Mai Nishi Shinbun* the Government have become very uneasy at the symptoms of discontent which are manifest in the army—among soldiers as well as officers—since the last distribution of rewards and medals.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Taels.
Contributions at Melbourne, received through Oriental Bank Corporation	1,593.36
Balance of Collections in North Tasmania, received through H.B.M.'s Consul, Canton, £26.11.6 at 5/.....	106.30
Subscriptions in England, received through Rev. A. Foster.....	3,500.00
Subscriptions in England, received through Rev. A. Foster.....	650.00
Mr. Murray, Otago, New Zealand, per Mr. Dyer, \$11, at 72.2	7.94
A Friend in Ulster, per Rev. Mr. Stephenson, £3 10 at 5/1	13.77
Collections in Launceston and Northern Parts of Tasmania, received through H.B.M.'s Consul, Canton, £9.11.5 at 5/1	37.66
Contributions in Adelaide, £621.6.0 at 5/1½	2,424.59

Tls. 8,333.62
Amounts acknowledged „ 192,524.49

Total collected to date...Sh. Tls. 200,858.11

Balance in hands of Treasurer Tls. 8,788.71

Shanghai, 24th January, 1879.

Editorial Selections.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.

A BRIEF pause in the midst of the general interest aroused at home by the Afghan affair has allowed public writers to turn their attention to China, and an unusually long and interesting letter in the *Times* has given that journal an opportunity for a leader on the situation in the Middle Kingdom. It is usual for China topics to come in at the period known popularly as "the silly season," and we must take it as a compliment when our interests are supposed to be important enough for notice when Parliament is sitting, and when there is no lack of engrossing topics claiming attention. The retirement of the first ambassador from Peking to the Court of St. James, and the approaching appearance of the Marquis Tseng in European Diplomatic circles, gives occasion for the brief notice of Chinese affairs, and we are treated with a little "gush" on the occasion of the change. It is strange how very grotesque it appears to foreign residents in China to hear it proposed even in jest that the Premier should leave Cyprus and Cabul and indite a Chinese "Lothair," and to be told that London society will open its arms to Tseng as to a fascinating citizen of the world. But when we have smiled at the literary embroidery of the article and come to the main points, we find evidences of the continuance of a state of feeling on the Chinese question which it is important for all those interested in the China trade to bear in mind—is the state of feeling which always prevails in England, and which is never allowed for by the dwellers in Shanghai and the Treaty Ports. We are told, "European merchants and manufacturers have been reciting in season and out of season, "We will construct railways throughout the Empire, to carry its manufactures to its remotest corners," and "We will launch merchant steamers to conduct the entire coast trade of China with our capital and to our profit." What Chinamen were expected to have the intelligence to do was to render these simple texts into the correlative form and respond gratefully, "You shall construct the railways to carry your manufactures, and you shall launch steamers with your capital and to your profit." On the contrary, the Chinese party of progress is accused of rehearsing, parrot-like, the maxims in the first person, and undertaking to do for itself what its kind tutors could do for it so very much more both to its and their advantage. We shall always find a class of writers at home taking this view, and exaggerating the powers of the Chinese to go alone. It is certainly not in the power of a Chinaman to direct his steps, though he may walk pretty well under guidance. There is something fascinating to the European

mind in the picture of young China aroused to see the advantages of railways and telegraphs, ready to sink shafts in the mining districts and to make broad and serviceable roads; but this is not a large or at present a very influential party, if we consider the huge area and the teeming numbers of China. The Home public have at last been enabled to connect a name with China. Now anyone who can talk glibly about "the reforming Viceroy," will be considered as an expert on China and Chinese politics, and in all probability we shall soon have some specialist member of Parliament bringing Li's name and Li's enterprise and farsightedness to the front, as in former days Sir John Bowring used to introduce his inimitable Pasha Mehemet Ali. We do not undervalue the shrewdness of Li, or throw doubt on his progressive tendencies, but he is not all that his admirers represent him, and his motives must not be too closely or curiously scanned. At the very time when the *Times* is disposed to watch the Viceroy's experiments with "benevolent interest," their correspondent supplies them with a specimen of what we have to expect by quoting the proposed Postal Reform, which is to be introduced through the foreign Customs' staff; and at the same time a very just picture is given of the official corruption and nepotism which prevails in China "after 1500 years' experience of competition." We shall be interested in watching the direction public opinion will take. Usually, as we have seen, the tendency is to look with partiality on every effort inaugurated by the natives, and to encourage them whether they are sincere or insincere with flattering auguries. Over and over again the Foreign Representatives at Peking and the Home Press have applauded, as indications of a progressive spirit, artifices by which all progress was to be baffled. Residents in China are inclined to postpone giving their verdict until they are assured of native sincerity.

STEAMERS AND NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA.

The subjoined article will, we think, be read with much interest generally:—

Of the many innovations introduced into China by Foreigners, none can at present appeal more directly to their faculties than the Foreign steamer. A passenger accustomed to rude native boats, when stepping for the first time on board a well appointed steamer, cannot but reflect that here he sees evidence of wealth, power, discipline and skill, foreign to his native land; and further thought must suggest the question, Are these strangers, then, really the rude outer people we have been taught to look down upon as beyond the pale of the civilising influence of the Middle Kingdom and Celestial teachings? The same thought must also arise to the native visitor to Shanghai, when he walks along the Bund and compares the mansions of the "Yang-hangs" to his own puny dwellings.

But the steamer, inasmuch as it penetrates throughout the land, has doubtless been the greatest lever towards removing the barrier of self-superiority assumed—an ignorant prejudice which, although it may still find vent in words, no longer, we think, really exists in mind.

Next to steamers, perhaps no movement can have been more striking than the vehicle inaugurated for the expression of public opinion by newspapers. It is now over six years since the *Shenpao* was started in Shanghai. At first, many officials, from the fact of its articles presuming to discuss questions of administration, affected to despise the organ and refused to subscribe. Gradually, they found their acts argued by men, their equals in culture and intelligence, and in such a way as rendered it at least advisable to read. Next, they thought it would at times be desirable to guide, by attempting to dictate what should be inserted and what suppressed. Lastly, they found that a newspaper, however advantageous to the people, was not only inconvenient to themselves by undermining that almost despotic power pertaining to provincial and departmental rule, but actually dangerous in exposing malfeasances, which otherwise would not have come to light. Then followed the determination that the *Shenpao* should not be suffered to exist. The officials of Shanghai, at the outset, deemed it a matter that could be disposed of locally, and directed their attack against the native employés. Finding that there were questions of Foreign interest not to be treated so summarily, they then resolved to run the paper down by an opposition journal. The result is known to our readers. In the meanwhile, more than one High Provincial Official memorialised the Throne to have the *Shenpao* stopped. The answer from Peking to all these did not transpire, but one to the Governor of Chekiang is said to be on record to the effect that the *Shenpao* was a foreign undertaking and could not be closed without reason; moreover, that the perusal of the *Shenpao* gave satisfaction in Peking.

Here have we proof that the Imperial Government of China has awakened to the fact that there is a means introduced by foreigners, by which an insight into the internal affairs of the nation may be gained otherwise than through the *ex parte*, and, but too often, *suppressio veri*, statements of its own officials. And, that it does not pass over all accounts in the newspapers unnoticed, may be instanced by the frequent appearance of memorials from Censors in the *Peking Gazette*, suggesting reforms which had previously been advocated in the columns of the *Shenpao*. The most recent proof, however, of the growing power of the Press in China, is contained in the *Peking Gazette* of the 4th of the 11th moon of last year. It is in a memorial from Mei, the Governor of Chekiang, in reply to an edict addressed to the Privy Council:—"A certain person memorialises that the troops (around Hangchow) have been committing disturbances, and that acts of robbery are continually arising. Let instructions be given to investigate the circumstances. Respect this."—The edict was

sent by the Council to the Governor, and it is evident from the contents of the memorial in reply that the Council had adverted to several cases of robbery and disturbances narrated by the *Shenpao*, asking why these had not been reported; for the Governor states in reply to the throne:—"In reference to cases of robbery around Hangchow, at Tang-chia-yuh, Chih-shan-fou, and Hai-chan-chi, &c., in the 4th moon, reported by the *Shenpao*, which prints Chinese and foreign news in the Settlement of Shanghai, your servant humbly reports as follows, &c., &c." Here the name of a newspaper appears for the first time in the *Gazette*; and however small a recognition, a step is thereby marked. It proves to the people that in their papers they are not unheard. It proclaims that a new tribunal is arising which the local rulers cannot treat with contumely and disdain. Already have the provincial officials of one province, from the Foo-tai down to the Ches'hien, been dismissed, owing mainly to the persistent way in which the *Shenpao* exposed the atrocious attempt of the Ches'hien to trump up a case of murder against an enemy, and the venal manner in which his iniquity was condoned by his superiors in office. And again, it is but lately that influential Chinese have spontaneously acknowledged formally the great work of the *Shenpao* in reference to the late famine, confessing that had not appeal to people's feelings been published by it far and wide, and an incentive to subscriptions given by printing in the paper lists of names of donors, the collections would not have reached one-fourth of their present total.

Newspapers have thus, from the standpoint of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, established a respected footing in the country; and, if suffered to continue extending their field, should assert an influence for good, secondary to no other movement. But while according to them full value in their possible advocacy of progress and the adoption of European institutions, their greatest sphere of usefulness will be in their check to judicial corruption and official oppression. The Government of Peking has shown itself ready to sanction and make use of the movement, but if desirous that papers should work their full measure of good, we would enjoin on it one policy, i.e., an end to that secrecy of all judicial and official acts throughout the provinces. This is the great obstacle that now bars the advance of the Press. By the law of China, all judicial cases should be conducted in open Court, access being given to the outside public. But this rule is invariably infringed, and proceedings carried on in an inner chamber, or, if in the outer hall, arrangements are so made that listeners cannot approach sufficiently near to hear and note. The reasons for this jealous secrecy in which the officials envelop their proceedings, are manifest; and if the Imperial Government has really the interests of the people at heart, the old law of publicity should be rigidly enforced. With open Courts and with reporters fearless enough to report truly, and conscientious enough to reject bribery; with a Government also ready to work and enquire into cases of in-

justice; the people of China would then, apart from steamers and science, have cause to look back with thankfulness to the first advent of foreigners to their land.

REVIEW.

Pékin et l'intérieur de la Chine.

Count de Rochechouart, who represented France at Peking at the time of the Tientsin massacre, but whose hands were tied by the events taking place contemporaneously in Europe, appears in spite of his unpleasant experiences to have carried away with him impressions on the whole favourable. At any rate, he has put together in a good humoured and tolerably entertaining way a summary of his experiences during the voyage from Marseilles to Peking and during excursions which he subsequently made into Mongolia and through other parts of the Chinese Empire. That he was determined to look at everything on its most engaging side, is clear from the judgment which he passes upon Aden. The chief drawbacks to residence there are, he says, the elevated temperature, the lack of water, and the absence of good society. This is evidently written in simple good faith, with the design of rehabilitating a much maligned station. Otherwise one might be tempted to recall the fact that there is another place, vividly described by evangelical preachers, which for aught we know might be a very pleasant residence but for its temperature, its want of water and the character of the society one meets there. Written in such spirit, the book is pleasant reading, and none the less so because it is not in the least improving. We wish we could give the author credit for accuracy, but we cannot. It does not matter much that the Emperor Hien-fung is metamorphosed into Tien-fong, or that the flowers of China are said to be incomparably more beautiful than those of any other part of the world. But we are surprised to learn that at Shanghai the English Settlement is governed by the English Consul, and that the Chief Justice has the power of inflicting the death penalty without reference to the Minister. So, it will be news to Mr. Major when he hears that the *Shenpao* after a long and unsuccessful struggle, emerged from obscurity through being bought by the mandarins, and now encourages in the four corners of the Empire bitter hatred for the persons, the manners, and the institutions of foreigners. We commend to the notice of our leading firms the fact, if fact it be, that, among all departments of commerce, the wine trade stands highest in the social hierarchy and is followed at a distance by traffic in tea, silk, opium and shirtings. M. Giquel, Mr. Hart, and several scores of other foreigners, will no doubt regard their positions and characters in a new light when they are told that the Chinese carefully steer clear of any foreigners of good standing or who have visible means of subsistence, and employ only those who in France would be styled déclassés.

The Count seems to have gone out into the wilderness as much to study other Europeans in the East as to gain information about the Orientals themselves. He went

in fact for neither purpose; but when he determined to make a bow as an author, it struck him that the manners and customs of expatriated foreigners, and especially English, would be as interesting to his fashionable readers as any details he could give about China and its native inhabitants. At Thebes he is elbowing by an old lady who is trying to take a water colour sketch for an album already filled with like artistic efforts resembling nothing in particular, and therefore all of equal value as mementos of the most varied scenes. This is probably fair enough as a thrust at the average British tourist of advanced years and of the feminine gender, but when the author, holding his sides lest he should indecorously explode with laughter, ejaculates

Rien de plus drôle que l'espèglerie du regard des jeunes Arabes qui tiennent un parasol sur la tête du peintre pendant la composition de son *pudding*;

we are not so much impressed by the superiority of the Arab to the English-woman in matters of art as by the extreme danger of cutting a joke in a foreign tongue. We are puzzled, too, to know what "la cérémonie du *pass wine*" may be, but the description of the Shanghai races as a *holy day* devoted exclusively to gambling, clears this up in part by suggesting that the writer while at Peking availed of his opportunities for learning English to just a sufficient extent to enable him to blunder most deliciously. And this, by the way, reminds us of another unlucky attempt at the air of an accomplished man of letters. He somewhere dismisses Chinese philosophy as "Epicure moins la grace et l'atticisme de son langage et de ses mœurs." This is very funny. Readers of Athenæus will think that the less said the better about the private life of Epicurus, and as for his language, as all his works are lost, nobody has any right to describe it as either delicate or the reverse.

Apropos of the cisterns at Aden the author reflects upon the extraordinary vicissitudes of nations as illustrated by the Portuguese, who for a few brief years led the van of progress in the East as navigators, geographers, conquerors, merchants, engineers—who left an indelible trace upon the history of Asia, and yet who are now represented only by degenerate descendants at a few isolated points. Were history and monuments obliterated, the old Portuguese colonists at Aden would be judged by men "whose whole attire consists of a woollen wig," and by women who dress themselves in nothing but a handkerchief round their hair and a child at their breast. At Goa and Macao, though the conditions are better, decay and decrepitude reign supreme. But this is hardly just. It is the unrestricted intermixture with inferior races that has brought this about; it cannot fairly be cited as an instance of true race degeneration. Only by a misuse of language can communities be described as of European descent, when in the course of ten or a dozen generations the European strain has been practically effaced. Though a vivacious critic, M. de Rochechouart is, as we have shown, not always a judicious or an accurate one. As another example of this, he is horrified on

entering the English church at Singapore to find that the clergyman is fanned "by slaves" while officiating. This, he says, is a piece of buffoonery that would not be borne by Catholics, and he makes an opportunity for rhetorically and somewhat vulgarly addressing the Protestant clergy:—

Allons, messieurs les ministres protestants, convenez-en, vous n'êtes faits ni pour évangéliser, ni pour moraliser vos ouailles. Vous débitez la parole de Dieu comme une aune de calicot, et vous tenez indifféremment l'article bible ou l'opium de *mathea*. Vous êtes d'excellents marchands. La vie des ministres protestants n'est pas faite pour convaincre les autres de la nécessité de l'abnégation et de la charité.

This is mere railing accusation. We will not call it offensive rubbish, because, although the author accuses Englishmen of being destitute of aristocratic sympathies, we for our part like to be polite to a Count. On the other hand, he pays an eloquent and well merited tribute to the Catholic Missionaries, who, from India to Japan, under a pitiless sun, undismayed by disease, unconquered by privation, tolerant of ingratitude, pursued their task of regenerating the most careless and hopeless populations on the globe. We do not grudge the praise lavished on the institutions of the Sainte Enfance at Canton and Sikawei; but there was no need, for all that, of going out of the way to represent Protestant Englishmen as incapable of exhibiting the virtues of charity and devotion. It is a bid for popularity, and so far will doubtless have gained its end.

The journey to China has been so often described that there is absolutely nothing new to be said about it. Until the end of the world, travellers by sea will get qualms in rough weather, and in fine weather will eat, drink, smoke and sleep too much, talk too much scandal, and misuse their time in other never-to-be-too-much-lamented ways. So it pretty much was in the days of Noah, and therefore the novelty of the whole thing has somewhat worn off. But it is a characteristic of the species *Scribens*, genus *Viator*, that whatever occurs to its individuals, no matter how ordinary it may be, acquires sufficient dignity and importance to be given to the world. We pass by, therefore, those fugitive experiences the like of which garnish every traveller's diary, and we pick our author up again at Hongkong, where he is astounded by the luxury displayed everywhere and by everybody. It used to be a common thing for people to arrive in rags, yet wake up next day "possessors of millions," the fruit of some lucky land or opium speculation. We are not, however, given any materials to guide us in referring the period of this truly golden age to its place in ordinary history. But at the same time, whenever it was, a like state of things prevailed in Shanghai. Though it is all past and done for, extravagance still runs riot. The merchants are devoted to sport in every form; and the few who do not care for shooting, endeavour to break their necks in paper-hunts. Here the writer waxes eloquent over the miraculous change wrought within a few weeks upon griffins brought in, unkempt and unshod, for the race meetings; but on the whole he has as little sympathy with our modes of amusement as with our gormandising habits. With some slight petulance

he notices that the papers were all down on him when on one occasion he went out shooting in June, yet he takes it good-naturedly enough as only an additional instance of insular prejudice.

The subject of the book, as indicated by the title, is taken up for the first time on page 207, considerably more than half way to the end. We, too, have left ourselves little space wherein to fulfil the promise of our heading. Suffice it to say that Peking comes in for energetic abuse. All the imaginative tales told about it by Missionaries and globe trotters are ruthlessly demolished. Its ugliness, its ruin, its general decay, its dust, dirt, stenches, crowds and beggars—the rudeness and hostility of its people, and the inefficiency of its police, are brought up in turn for castigation. The climate, a few parks, temples and lamaseries alone excite admiration. We had almost forgotten the curiosities, of which a description is given that will make curiomania's mouths water. Count de Rochechouart writes as an enthusiast upon porcelain and bronzes, and will find many to sympathise with him. In the brief accounts of a journey through Mongolia and subsequently through different parts of China Proper, we find nothing new beyond the few incidents of travel which vary with every party. As a rule, the author and his attendants were well received, and whenever they came upon one of the thickly scattered Christian communities they were at once made at home. We are glad to know this, but there is nothing very exciting about it. If we enquire to what conclusion in regard to the future of China a lengthened residence in the country and frequent intercourse with native officials as well as with all classes of foreigners have together led the author, we find it to be in brief this—that corruption, weakness and cruelty on the part of the Government, increasing poverty on the part of the people, and the disintegrating influence of foreign teaching and example upon the secular institutions of the Empire, demand but a few years, or at most a few generations, to reduce the existing order, such as it is, to chaos. As to what is to be developed from that chaos we are left in the dark.

Exports.

HONGKONG.

We learn from the *Daily Press* that Mr. M. J. Tonnochy is appointed Acting Colonial Treasurer, and was to be sworn in at an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council.—A warrant for debt (\$36,000) was executed this morning by Mr. Sangster the sheriff, on a Mr. Hall, a passenger by the O. and O. steamship *Oceanic*, lately occupying a position of trust in the Bank of San Francisco. The defendant was brought before His Lordship the Judge later on in the day to show cause why he should not give security for the amount, and the case was adjourned pending instructions from the head office of the Bank. An interim attachment of Hall's property was granted. His baggage was subsequently examined and over \$7,000 in gold was found in a cash-box he had with him.—On Saturday afternoon some excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Peddar's Wharf

by four drunken Russian sailors who were fighting, and eventually got their knives out. Several Europeans got hold of them and managed to take two of the knives away, just as one was in the act of stabbing another. Two of the officers of the Russian gunboat arrived and sent them on board their ship.—The French barque *Julie*, from Toulon to Hongkong with salt, put into Manila on the 10th instant, through stress of weather and for fresh provisions. One of the crew died at sea from scurvy on the 27th December. The voyage to Manila occupied sixty-one days.—It was said that another serious armed attack had been made upon one of the out-lying villages, but the *Daily Press* had been unable up to the time of going to press to ascertain any particulars.—The *China Mail* says the Ocean Race on the 18th round Hongkong and Ling-ting, was raced in a famous wind, much too strong for yachtsmen of the feeble kind, but most exhilarating to veterans. The yachts started about 10 a.m.; and the race was won by the *Naomi*, arriving at the winning mark thus—

<i>Naomi</i>	4h.	14m.	18s.
<i>Naïad</i>	4h.	21m.	15s.
<i>Wave</i>	4h.	39m.	26s.

It is an easy matter, says the *Mail*, to raise a scare in the Colony now-a-days, and it is not to be wondered at that the reports of a couple of rifle shots put everybody on the qui vive. Inspector Grimes manned and armed four boats, the junk people all turned out, the shore police rushed about wildly, sleepers were aroused from their slumbers and clutched the revolvers they always keep under their pillows, and toppers were suddenly sobered, as they wended their way along the now dangerous roads of Hongkong, fully expecting another raid on the Colony, and as fully determined to sell their lives dearly. Such is the state of terrorism in which we live, that the sound of the chimes of our town clock are occasionally mistaken for an alarm calling all good citizens to arms.

CANTON.

It was notified in the Government circular that all officials were expected to go to the Mantow Temple in court dress on the morning of the 22nd to celebrate the New Year.

On the morning of the 11th instant a fire broke out in a family house near the Northern Gate. The house was completely gutted, but the fire was prevented from spreading. A number of looters were arrested.

The mother of the Provincial Treasurer, Yung Hing Lun, died on the morning of the 10th instant, and, in accordance with the usual custom, her son retired from his office. The post is temporarily filled by the Judge.

The ceremony of closing the seals of the high offices took place on the 11th inst., at the Yamens of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. All the subordinate officers were present to take part in the ceremony. *Daily Press*.

19th January.

HAIPHONG.

According to the most reliable advices from Haiphong, the redoubtable Li Yung-tsoi is gradually gaining a foothold in Tonquin, the northern province of Annam. Having captured the town of Thai Nguyen, about forty miles to the north-east of Hanoi, he had threatened the more important position of Bak Ninh, where there resides a Governor of some ability. From our latest letters, however, it appears that Li has effected a retrograde movement from Bak Ninh, and his intentions are not very clearly apparent. Bak Ninh, however, is not more than fifteen miles from Hanoi;

while Hai Dong (the head-quarters of the Governor General) is about thirty miles to the south-east, in the direction of Haiphong. The Governor General at Hai Dong is alleged to be by no means easy in his mind at the progress made by Li during the last few weeks. It is also alleged that, while the Chinese inhabitants favour the new leader, the French look with no disfavour upon the displacement of the native authorities, and are even supposed by the Chinese to secretly approve of Li's forward movements. The invading force, it is supposed, will sooner or later endeavour to find its way to Hué, the Annamese capital (which was fortified many years ago by French officers), at which place the final settlement of this so-called rebellion will possibly be arrived at, so far as the Annamese and the invaders are concerned. After Li has arranged matters at Hué, it is just possible we may hear of him elsewhere than in Annam. But that is of course mere speculation. One thing, however, is significant. Li is said to pay for all his supplies obtained on the march, and we are uncharitable enough to assume that such unusual honesty has a definite purpose and aim, which may or may not be an invitation to the people to "look on this picture, and on this"—the other picture being their own famine-stricken or cruelly-squeezed condition. Be this as it may, Li at present seems to be entering on his New-Year with favourable prospects. It should be remembered, in considering the attitude of the French Government in this matter, that Hanoi and Haiphong are the only two towns open to the French, and that their force consists of not more than say a hundred men at each of those two places. Besides, the French have little or no interests to protect, even were the invading General at all inclined to interfere with or rub against any foreign interest whatever. So that, from all we can gather, it would appear that the presence of the French will rather favour than retard the advance of Li Yung-tsoi upon the Annamese capital. So far, Haiphong has been entirely clear from direct contact with the combatants; and as the road to Hué is fully fifty miles clear of the coast at the mouth of the Sankoi River (where Haiphong stands) that port is certain to remain undisturbed.—*China Mail*.

NAGASAKI.

The Japanese corvette *Hiyei Kan*, Capt. Sawano, which arrived at this port from Corea on the 29th December, the *Rising Sun* states, was for two or three days last week kindly thrown open for inspection by the public. Large numbers of Japanese of both sexes availed themselves of the unusual opportunity of gratifying their curiosity, and to their unaccustomed eyes the vessel was a marvel of workmanship, order, and beauty. The *Hiyei Kan*, it will be remembered, is one of the two corvettes built in England for the Japanese Government, and which arrived in Yokohama in the early part of last year. We understand these ships have given much satisfaction to the naval authorities of this country.—Although the residences of foreigners in Nagasaki are comparatively free from outside robbery (there is always a little being done in that way inside), it is not so uncommon in the native part of the town. On the night of the 11th, a man armed with a sword, entered the house of a well-known *geisha*, and as he failed to obtain any money, he took possession of her wardrobe containing forty-one articles of dress, and then decamped.—It is a long time since Nagasaki harbour has been so barren of ships as during the present month. They can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand, and only one merchant vessel has entered since our last issue. This depression of trade is, we trust, only temporary, although it must

be confessed that at present business prospects are not encouraging, and the New Year has, so far, opened badly in Nagasaki; but it must not be forgotten that often "a bad beginning makes a good ending."

Official notice has been given that the Nagasaki Exhibition, postponed from last year on account of the rebellion in Satsuma, will be opened on the 15th of March and close on the 15th May. Great preparations are being made in the Public Garden, and we trust that this stimulus to trade which is expected to result may prove of longer duration than the Exhibition itself.

HIOGO.

From this port interesting news seems to be anything but plentiful, but such as it is we give it to our readers from the *Hiogo News*, which paper says:—Some of the ladies of Kobe gave a very pleasant dancing party on the 8th instant, at which the Consular representatives and the rest of the elite of our settlement were present. The ball took place in the Municipal Hall, which proved hardly large enough, as the number of those who availed themselves of the kindness of the ladies was by no means small. The ball was in every way a success, and the ladies who so kindly undertook the direction of it are to be congratulated. The Chinese Consul was present, and indulged in a trip on the light fantastic.—The wreck of the barque *Aline*, of Guernsey, cast away on a reef near the island of Yorishima, Riu Kiu, fetched at auction on Wednesday \$165. Messrs. A. De Ath & Co. were the sellers and Capt. Byrne the buyer. We heard to-day that the purchase was effected on behalf of an Osaka firm engaged in the Riu Kiu trade, but cannot vouch for the truth of this. The current idea is that the vessel is lying in twenty fathoms of water, but we have it on good authority that the depth does not exceed six or seven fathoms. If this be so, and it prove that the wreck has not been disturbed since the vessel went ashore, we should judge the purchasers are likely to make a good thing out of their speculation.—On Sunday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, four armed Japanese entered the house of Mr. A. Hansen, stevedore, on the Hill, and attacked him with swords, inflicting severe wounds on the head and badly cutting one of his hands. Mr. Hansen had just finished dinner, and was engaged in washing his feet, when the four men entered the house. They asked if the *danna* was at home, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, made a rush for the room in which he was sitting and cut at him. He fortunately succeeded in getting out of the house and fled to the Municipal police-station, which he reached in a state of exhaustion, from loss of blood. Sergeant Petersen at once had him conveyed to the office of Dr. Harris, who dressed his wounds, and he was then sent to the Hospital. Mr. Hansen had had a friend dining with him, and his guest had hardly left the house when the robbers entered. It is supposed that, in the dark, they mistook the visitor for the master, and supposing the house to be unprotected, looked for an easy prey. The robbers were evidently taken aback at sight of Mr. Hansen, and did not persevere in their attack on him, otherwise the consequences might have been fatal. There was a considerable sum of money in the house, and the thieves had evidently taken measures to acquaint themselves with this fact. Nothing was taken, however, as they left in a great hurry, and both civilians and the Municipal Police hurried up to the house as soon as Mr. Hansen gave the alarm. We are glad to learn that the wounds inflicted are not likely to prove serious, although it is possible that Mr. Hansen may lose the use of one of his fingers. He has already left the hospital, and is able to be about.

YOKOHAMA.

From the *Herald* we learn that a fire of some magnitude occurred on the morning of the 13th inst. It broke out in the house of a rice merchant, in the block of houses leading from Nishi-no-hashi to Moto-machi. The flames had made considerable progress before the engines reached the spot, and although both the steam and hand engines of the Fire-Brigade, as well as those of the native brigades, were then got to work, the houses were so closely packed together, and of such combustible materials that they had little effect upon it, and it was only by pulling down houses and thus cutting off the progress of the flames, that they were at last got under. This, however, was not accomplished until 6.30 a.m., nor until the whole of *Gochome* was consumed. Detachments of men from the foreign and Japanese men of war were present, and rendered valuable assistance. The number of houses destroyed was 225. Somewhat sensational accounts of the number of persons killed have been current, but on enquiry at the Police Station we were informed that only one person perished on the occasion.

Although in the circular memorandum sent to each of the treaty powers, upon which we commented at the time, the Japanese Government intimated that provided the commercial parts of the treaties were revised, the vexed question of exterritoriality should remain in abeyance, presumably until Japanese law and law courts had been improved, nevertheless Mr. Yoshida, the late representative of Japan at Washington, has been feeling the pulse of the Government, but was rebuffed and told that whatever concessions the United States might be disposed to make to Japan with regard to control of the tariff, they were not willing to surrender the protection of exterritoriality over the lives, liberties, and properties of American citizens in Japan. Iwakura, when in Washington with the Embassy in 1874, was told exactly the same thing, and the question has not advanced since that time. Using the United States as a lever to move other nations does not promise to be a success; there is no fulcrum to rest it on.—The *Gazette* says Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., ex-Constructor of H.M.'s navy, and until lately manager of Earle's shipbuilding yard in Hull, arrived last night, the 9th inst., and has probably proceeded to the quarters in Tokio prepared for his reception, at a cost, it is said, of 15,000 yen. There is plenty of work for Mr. Reed to do here, as he may be able to give some practical advice to the naval authorities about the formation of a new navy, which need not, if economy is practiced, cost more than fifty millions of yen, a sum Japan can very easily afford at this present time of peace, plenty, and paper currency *ad libitum*.—In the case of Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. vs. R. Ellis, master of the British barque *Zingra*, judgment was given in favour of the defendant, on the ground that he had never lost his lien on the goods and that no tender of a specific sum had been made to him. Plaintiffs to pay costs.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

November 25th.—Court Circular. The Board of Rites prays that a minister be sent with a votive tablet to the mausoleum of Tung-chih (惠陵). K'wei-jun (奎潤) Is ordered to be sent.

(1) Edict regarding the appointment of a Taot'ai in Kansuh.

(2) Edict. Hwang-cho having this day returned thanks for Imperial favour, and having reported the route taken by him, has in the last line of his postscript memorial not raised the character 奏 (sou) to memorial-

ize) above the others, which is against the rule. Let, therefore, the Board investigate and report.

(3) Edict. 800 piculs of rice are granted as a gift to the poor of Tung-chou (通州).

(4) Memorial of Shen Pao-cheng, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, proposing the repair of the east dike of the Grand Canal in the district of Yang-chou Fu, and of the more important parts of the west dike, as soon as more funds are in hand; and so to proceed year by year with these repairs for the protection of agriculture.—Rescript: Noted, the Tao'ai Pang Chi-yin and others shall examine; the east dike is to be at once repaired as a general protection.

(5) Memorial. The same recommends the appointment of Chi'eng T'ien-ch'i to a vacant Majorship (yo-chi).—Rescript: Let the Board of War consider and report.

(6) Memorial. Wen Ke, Governor of Shantung, reports an inundation at Kai-chou; the waters having receded in the eastern part of this district, assistance has been rendered to the people.—Rescript already published.

(7) Memorial. Ting Pao-cheng, Governor-General of Szechwan, stripped of his rank but retained in office, reports the vacancy of the independent department of Tzu-chou, and recommends a new appointment.—Rescript: Let the Board of Civil Office consider and report.

November 26th.—Memorial. Shen Pao-cheng, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, reports that Wen Pao-shen (溫葆深), now 77 years old, a Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, passed his *Chi-jen* examination in the 1st year of Tao-Kwang (1821). As since that time more than a cycle (of 60 years) has, passed, a *lu-ming* (鹿鳴) feast has according to the regulations, a second time to be prepared for him and the *chi-jen* of this year's examination.—Rescript already published.

Note.—“*Chi-jen* graduates are entitled by regulation to an official entertainment at which an ode of the Book of Poetry, entitled the *Luh Ming* should be chanted. The banquet is accordingly known by this name. As a special mark of respect for old age, it is further ordained that a *Chi-jen* graduate who shall reach the sixtieth anniversary of his examination, thus completing an entire cycle—shall repair a second time to the *Luh Ming* banquet.” Mayers, the Chinese Government, p. 72.

(2) Memorial. The same reports on the pensions granted to children of military officers who died in battle. Of these there are in the province of Anhwei 176. The regulations compiled for Kiangsu should be applied for Anhwei also.—Rescript: Let the proper board take note.

(3) Memorial. Chinshun, military Governor of Ili, reports that Mutungga, Commandant of the Vanguard (Hung-ling), having extorted money by false pretences from Chenghsi, a commandant (Ying-tsung), the latter was at last superseded took poison and died. The case has already been investigated, and the dismissal of Mutungga is requested.—Rescript: Let the Board of War consider and report.

(4) A postscript Memorial. Shen Pao-cheng, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, memorializes having received the report of the acting Magistrate of Kiang-ning Hsien (Nanking) on a gambling case in which several minor officials and a Brigade-General are concerned; he has already stripped all with the exception of the latter of their respective ranks, and requests that the Brigade-General be for ever dismissed from office.—Rescript already published.

(5) The same asks in a postscript Memorial that the Brigade-General (Tsung-ping) Chang Ching-lung be allowed to retain his post in Anhwei instead of taking up his appointment in Yunnan.—Rescript already published.

(6) The same recommends in a postscript memorial several officials for promotion who have been on probation in the provincial capital for one year.—Rescript: Let the Board of Civil Office take note.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 20th January, 1879, at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Hart (chairman), P. G. Hubbe, E. G. Low, R. Mackenzie, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

The Cash Statement, for the week ending 18th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Statement of Accounts for 1878 submitted.

Draft Budget for 1879 submitted. Decided to have it printed at once and circulated for inspection.

Provision to be made for supplying Uniforms to the whole of the Volunteer Corps.

Firing Crackers.—Letters submitted, complaining of the annoyance caused by the firing of crackers by natives, and requesting the Council not to grant the latter permission to do so at China New-Year.

Decided to reply that permission is generally given for fourteen days at China New-Year, but that this year the time will be limited to seven days, and care taken that residents suffer as little annoyance as possible during that period.

Fire Department.—Letters from Secretary of Fire Commission submitted, asking the Council to appropriate at least Tls. 3,000 for the Department in their Budget for 1879, as a great deal of the old hose still requires to be replaced, and recommending that provision should also be made for a new firewell in Hongkew.

Decided to accede to both requests.

ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 7 Janvier, 1879, sous la présidence de M. E. Millot. Conseillers présents:—M.M. G. Bluntschli, R. Buschmann, H. Vinay, Ed. Wheeley, and H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

Approbation du procès-verbal de la séance d'installation du Conseil.

Lecture d'une lettre par laquelle M. le Consul, gérant le Consulat-Général de France, approuve la nomination de M. Millot, comme Président, et celle de M. Bluntschli, comme Vice-Président.

Consulat des Pays-Bas.—Communication d'une lettre par laquelle M. J. Heemskerck, informe le Conseil qu'il a pris charge par intérim du Consulat des Pays-Bas à la date du 21 Décembre, 1878.

Administrateur de la Compagnie du Gaz.—M. Millot est appelé à remplir les fonctions d'Administrateur de la Compagnie du Gaz.

Pontons.—Vu le mauvais état du ponton situé en face de la rue du Consulat, l'Ingénieur est autorisé à le faire enlever et à le réparer.

Plan cadastral.—Examen de la deuxième feuille du plan cadastral, comprenant les terrains situés entre le quai du Yang-king-pang, la rue Montauban, le quai des Fossés et la rue Protêt.

Budget 1879.—Le Conseil procède à la formation du Budget pour l'année 1879, et examine les avant-projets présentés par les Chefs de service. Après avoir discuté chaque chapitre et chaque article, il approuve et adopte dans son ensemble le

Budget qui présente un chiffé de recettes et de dépenses de Taëls 94,774.70.

Lecture et approbation des rapports du médecin, des Chefs de service et de l'Inspecteur des marchés.

La séance est levée.

THE RACQUET COURT.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Racquet Club was held Wednesday evening at the Shanghai Club. There were present:—Messrs. J. L. Scott (in the chair), T. R. Wheelock, W. D. Spence, C. M. Dyce, C. F. R. Allen, E. Ward, B. Layton, J. W. Harding, J. B. Manson, W. L. Russell, H. Johnson, W. H. Tottic, L. C. Hopkins, J. D. Thorburn, T. Rothwell, and E. C. H. Dent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

The Report and Accounts, which had been printed and circulated, were next considered, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MANSON, they were unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

In presenting the Report and Accounts of the Racquet Club, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1878, the Committee beg to congratulate the Shareholders on the continued successful working of the Institution during the period under review.

Profits have been made—

On Working Account	Tls. 45.47
„ Bar Account	„ 8.95
„ Ball Account	„ 31.46

The Working Account has besides been charged with three items of extraordinary expenditure, viz., new Blinds and Venetians, Tls. 20.00; relaying Lawns, Tls. 23.33; and painting Verandahs, Tls. 18.00. The result of the Bar Account is not so satisfactory, but the insignificance of the profit made is owing to the largely increased expenditure during the half-year in ice, without any corresponding increase in the consumption of drinks. This increase was due to the long protracted summer, and to the accident of the whole of the year's ice bills having fallen into the present accounts, instead of partly into those presented to the Shareholders in June.

All liabilities of every kind have been cleared off, and Messrs. Henry S. King & Co.'s account to 31st December remitted. Owing to the prevalent low rates of exchange, a loss of Tls. 36.12 was incurred in remitting, but this loss, however regrettable, was quite unavoidable. The usual amount has been written off the Furniture Account.

The available funds are:—

Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai }	Tls.
Banking Corporation	97.76
„ in Treasurer's hands	55.75
„ in course of collection	184.00
	337.51

The Committee notice with satisfaction that seven Members have joined during the half-year, and they look forward with considerable confidence to the future prosperity and popularity of the Club.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

Dr.		Tls.
Liabilities.		
To Capital Account, of 68 paid-up Shares at Tls. 120		8,160.00
„ Profit and Loss, Balance at Credit		1,714.54
		9,874.54
Cr.		Tls.
Assets.		
By Land and Buildings Account		8,400.00
„ Furniture Account, less depreciation		415.25
„ Reserve Fund in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		600.00
„ Cash Account in		97.76
„ Cash Account in Hon. Treasurer's hands		55.75
„ Sundry Members' Accounts for December, in course of collection		184.00
„ Stock of Balls, Valued at	Tls. 97.79	
„ „ Liquors, „	60.00	
„ „ Old Balls, „	63.99	
		221.78
		Tls. 9,874.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Tls.
To six months' Depreciation of Furniture	21.85
" Loss on Exchange Account during the past year	36.12
" Loss on Bat Account during the past six months	93
" Balance carried forward.....	1,714.54
	1,773.44
Cr.	Tls.
By Balance on 30th June, 1878	1,685.53
" Profit on Bar Account for the past 6 months	8.95
" Profit on Ball Account for the past 6 months	31.46
" Profit on Working Account for the past 6 months	45.47
" Interest on Current Account with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	85.88
	2.03
	1,773.44

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, a motion was passed in favour of the adoption of the Home principle of tennis scoring, in preference to the racquet scoring now in use. The motion met with general favour and was unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the remuneration paid to Mr. Corner, accountant, for keeping the books of the Club, be made up to the original amount, namely \$200 per annum.

Mr. SPENCE inquired if there was sufficient work to be done to warrant an allowance of \$200; it seemed to him that there hardly was.

The CHAIRMAN explained that it had been the custom since the formation of the Club for the books to be kept by an accountant, and \$200 had previously been allowed, and it seemed to him a reasonable amount, as the accounts had to be written up monthly.

Mr. WARD seconded the Chairman's motion in favour of an allowance of \$200, and it was unanimously passed.

The Committee for the ensuing year were then balloted for, and the voting resulted in the election of the following:—Messrs. Scott, Spence, Layton, Ward, Holliday, Wheelock, Cooper and Dice.

Votes of thanks to the Hon. SECRETARY and Hon. TREASURER, and to the CHAIRMAN for presiding, concluded the proceedings.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting and entertainment of the Marine Engineers' Institute were held on the 23rd instant, in the Temperance Society's lecture hall, Nanking road, the Very Rev. Dean BUTCHER in the chair. There was a very good attendance of members and invited guests, and the following excellent programme was carried out:—The Chairman's address; Duet, "Larboard Watch," Messrs. Sinclair and Mitchell; Song, "The Village Blacksmith," Mr. H. Good; Reading, Mr. J. M. Rogerson; Flute Solo,—"La Faglia del Regimento," Mr. W. B. Loom; Song—"My Ain Fire Side," Mr. J. W. Kinghorn; Address—G. J. Morrison, Esq., C.B.; Duet—Pianoforte, amateurs; Song—"The Song of the Emigrant," Mr. J. M. Mitchell; Song—"Peter Piper," Mr. A. Sinclair; Reading—"Look at the Clock," Mr. J. M. Rogerson.

The statement of accounts, as presented, was as follows:—

SHANGHAI ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st

December, 1878.

Expenditure.

To Amounts paid for Furniture and Repairs..	\$164.56
" Box Rent British Post Office	12.50
" Rent of Rooms.....	816.00
" Books, Papers and Periodicals.....	102.43
" Stationery.....	16.20
" Postage	4.13
" Insurance upon Books and Furniture	
Tls. 15	20.40
" Special Expense for Musical Entertainment, Tls. 10	13.70
" Balance in hand.....	138.32
Total....	\$1,318.24

Income.

By Amount of Subscriptions received from ordinary Members.....	\$957.00
" Entrance Fees	155.00
" " of Subscriptions received from Hon. Members (Messrs. S. C. FARNHAM) Tls. 25	34.95
" Amount received from playing at Billiards	91.30
" Balance brought forward from the year ending 1877	35.69
Total....	\$1,318.24

1879, January 1st.—By Balance in hand.... \$138.32

Audited and found Correct,

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM,

DAVID CAMPBELL,

J. M. ROGERSON,

Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman, in his opening address, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen; my very good friends:—The first and the pleasantest of the many pleasant tasks which devolve on the Chairman of this meeting is to thank the guests, and especially the ladies, who have honoured us with their patronage and presence on this occasion, and by their courage in coming through the snow to support us have earned the sincere and grateful acknowledgments of the members of the Shanghai Marine Engineers' Institute. I need not occupy you long by describing the character and explaining the objects of this institution. But I may without boasting give you an idea of our position. To begin with the figures. It is an agreeable duty to be able to say with a clear conscience that the financial condition of the Society is flourishing. We began in 1876, and at the end of the first quarter we had sixty-five paying members; at the end of the last quarter of the same year there were fifty-five members—a slight reduction—but at the end of 1877, there were sixty-nine paying members, and at the end of 1878, the year just over, we (I say "we," for I am proud to be an honorary associate of the Institute), we numbered eighty-four paying members. Our balance at the close of 1876 was \$89, the income being \$1,048. Our present income is over thirteen hundred dollars, and we have a balance of \$138. The advantages of the Institution are apparent. There is a capital Library of over 500 volumes, containing as I see by the catalogue and by an inspection of the works on the shelves, 500 volumes and more. For many of these you know we must not forget our debt of obligation to Mr. Robson, late engineer of the *Ningpo*, who was the first founder; nor must we omit to recollect gratefully the name of Mr. Kirkwood, who gave some valuable engineering works. Besides these two names, there are several other benefactors who have contributed really valuable books from time to time. Still I think it strange that the Institute is not universally resorted to. When we look at the comfort and practical advantages it offers and the smallness of the subscription (\$1 a month), I wonder that there is a single engineer, aye, or a married one either, who keeps away from us! From what I have said, you will see that we are going on well, though we have one rock ahead in the withdrawal of our valued friend Mr. Rogerson from the Secretaryship. However, it is always wise in every society, or association, or committee, to admit a flow of new blood occasionally, and we may be sure that in office or out of office Mr. Rogerson will be a warm friend to the Institute. These preliminary remarks give our guests a general idea of our position. May I ask your attention to thoughts that seem appropriate to the occasion. I have no doubt that when my name appeared in the newspaper in connection with this meeting, many of my valued friends remarked, "What in the world does the Dean know about a steam engine? What in the world can he have to say to the engineers?" Well, it is very obvious that there are certain technical matters on which it would be the veriest charlatanism for me to speak to you. But I hold it as an article of my creed that there are certain rules which are valuable for

every worker—certain principles which have to be borne in mind by all trades and all professions—by the statesman in his cabinet, by the author in his study, by the engineer in his engine room, and by the clergyman in his parish. Work appears to vary, but in all work there are a few definite rules that hold good. Two of these I shall venture in the fewest words to bring before your notice. The first is a maxim of Turner, the painter, *Never lose an accident*. . . This seems perhaps to need elucidation; but the true lesson of the maxim will be shown by illustrations. There are in every trade and profession little incidents always turning up which may contain invaluable hints. The careless man passes them by, the observant man stores them up and uses them. The artist notes some combination of colour, the author some happy arrangement of words, the engineer some trivial household instrument, that sets him thinking of the "why" and the "wherefore," and suggests the development of some machine or the improvement of some contrivance. To take an instance—I am not going to tell you the story of Watt and the tea kettle, but something I fear as familiar to most of you as that trite instance:—

An important step in the gradual perfecting of the steam engine was discovered accidentally by a boy, a certain Humphrey Potter. He was employed to work an engine at Wolverhampton. At that time the valves for admitting steam to the engine had to be opened and shut by hand at each stroke. One moment's inattention on the part of the attendant and the engine stopped and perhaps was injured. It occurred to this boy that as he had to move the handle of the valve just as the beam of the engine was getting to its highest position, he might save himself some trouble if he attached the handle to the beam by a string of such a length as to pull the handle over at the right moment. Finding this succeed, he attached other strings by which the beam on coming down pulled the valve handle back to its old position. The contrivance was rude, but it marked a point in the history of the steam engine, and the principle of that boy's invention, I mean the principle that an engine once started should move its own valve and so be self-acting, has been introduced into the designs of all engines to the present day.

I am obliged to borrow another illustration of the value of an accident from Art. A painter, whom I knew very well, was at work on a large rocky landscape. He had studied his foreground carefully and piled up large masses of frowning cliff in his middle distance, and spread out a vast aerial panorama of cloudcapped mountains continued range on range until they melted into the stormy sky. It was very grand, very wild, very sublime, but it wanted figures, it wanted incident, it wanted a name. He was discontented. Well, one morning early he went into his painting room. The shutters were closed, but through a narrow chink, a stray sunbeam entered and fell right across the centre of the picture. The mountain scene had a meaning and a name, and an idea at once. It was the pillar of fire guiding the Israelites through the wilderness. He added a dimly seen crowd of figures and the picture was pronounced a success! I am sorry I could not give you more illustrations of the priceless value of accidents from the discoveries of mechanical science, but I am more at home myself with the palette than the piston, and, indeed, this story of the painter's barren desert scene receiving a meaning and a motive, hope, and animation from an apparent accident, is no bad illustration of what happens over and over again in common life. Yes, yes; assuredly whenever the dark day of pondering doubtfulness in the inventor's early career is brightened up by a gleam of sunshine, he is transported as by magic into the "heaven of invention."

Perhaps, too, the painter's experience may give us valuable hints. In common life, how often an accident as trivial to the careless eye as the transient glint of sunshine lights up a difficult question of duty and cheers the stony path we have to traverse, by reminding us that we have for our leader—Our Father's God.

II.—The second rule is *never be disheartened by a failure*. There is a quality called "last," which one hears of in pulling here in regatta time, which is the one quality which makes a man and a nation great. Keep going on, until you have made the thing perfect. The invention of the steamboat emphasizes and illustrates this moral. I will show you how—for it is not always recollected that the steamboat was a Spanish invention. Although the honour of this discovery is claimed by other nations, it belongs in reality to Spain alone, as can be proved by historical facts as far back as the middle of the 16th century. Yes; it was during the reign of Charles V that a certain Don Blasco de Garey, captain in the Spanish Navy, submitted to the examination of the Emperor in 1543 a machine by means of which vessels, no matter how large, could be navigated when not a breath of wind was stirring.

Now, only think what would have been the effect if the worthy Don's proposal had been entertained!—Spain would have had a steam navy wherewith to fight the English, and the Armada would have succeeded in the attempt on the Religion and the Freedom of our country. But by the providence of God the result was different. The Spanish inventor was coldly treated, sneered at probably as a crack-brained dreamer. So much the better for us, and so it happened that Queen Bess's English Admiral and his Devonshire sailors routed the great invader; and in the fulness of time England developed her steam fleet, first as a commercial navy and later in these days as a costly insurance kept up against the foe. This point I am making is not, however, a mere patriotic appeal to the Anglo-Saxon—it is simply an illustration of the necessity for holding on to the first idea of an invention—and following it up and never relaxing our grasp of a good idea. The subject might be illustrated by other examples. Many are the men who have in early days caught a glimpse of an invention of priceless value and given it up. Defoe, in one of his books, "Augusta Triumphans, or the way of making London the most flourishing city in the universe," suggested the idea of a university where gentlemen may have an academical education under the eye of their friends. In fact, he anticipated in the seventeenth century the London University founded in the nineteenth. But he did not hold on to one idea. He was busy with a hundred other projects. He did not stick to a notion and hold on to it, and bore people with it until he forced it by dint of will into recognition and acceptance. The same man, Daniel Defoe, whose "Robinson Crusoe" has delighted so many generations of school boys, devised a scheme for policing London and preventing street robberies (for London was nearly as dangerous a place in his day as Hongkong is now), and his suggestions were not carried out until Sir Robert Peel's time, when the police were properly organised. And again, the same wonderful man foreshadowed in his life and adventures of Captain Singleton the discovery by recent travellers of a great inland lake in the South of Africa. These are not the best instances that could be selected, but they must be taken for lack of better, as showing how many men, by thought and reading, may hit on the first idea of invaluable inventions and discoveries. But they must not do as the Spaniard did and as Defoe did—they must work at them, not let the happy thought be born in their minds and die prematurely, but nourish it and improve it and educate it up until it takes a practical shape. I regard the reading room of the Shanghai

Engineers' Institute as a place wherein many a valuable idea may originate. Any of the kind friends who are good enough to show their patience by listening to my commonplace and trite suggestions may get an idea from some book on the shelves of the well-stored Library below, and may think it over and chew the cud of it, and "read, and mark, and learn, and inwardly digest," the little germ of an idea until it develops into a notion which may bear good fruit and be a blessing to mankind and a source of honour and profit to themselves! I regard that well stored comfortable reading room as a social meeting place certainly, but as something far more important. I regard it as the *nest of ideas* and the *nursery of invention*! Use it with carefulness and assiduity, and you will find that this Institution is more than a social and pleasant club. It may be the birthplace of some discovery and the cradle of some invention which may be of incalculable value to you and to the present and future times.

I fear I shall tire you if I go on. I see before me a band of men earnest in resolve and full of opportunities—for depend on it this great Empire of China has to be opened—has to be developed—and the engineer guiding his steamers along its great water ways will be the means of opening it, and of developing its resources in coal, in iron, and in all the material guarantees of a nation's greatness. We have a servant in the steam-engine destined to do wonders in this Middle Kingdom, as it has done wonders everywhere else. Recollect the stirring lines—

Water and Flame to agreement came,
And a solemn league they swore,
To work such speed and to do such deed
As never was done before.
To be friends to time, to be foes to space,
To mingle their rival powers;
And at giant's pace in a giant's race
To be slave to us and ours.

We are the masters, we are the guides of others, because we have held on to our ideas and not spared days and nights of labour. Aye! Lifetimes of unrewarded toil to perfect them and carry them out. The Chinese themselves invented, or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, borrowed two great ideas—the mariners' compass and gunpowder. They have ended as Lord Elgin said years ago, in nothing but the junk and a few indifferent fireworks to sputter and crackle in our streets at New Year's time. They have not developed or worked out their ideas. Nor any of you can do this without the help of books and examples and the practical lesson of the long past. So the two texts of : : lay sermon to you this evening are, 1st, *never let go an idea*, and 2nd, *never lose an accident*. * I will now practise what I am preaching. I have, I fear, more by accident than good desert, the privilege of listening to pleasant music and to a genial and cheerful entertainment. If I go on prosing my more, I shall miss or diminish my chance of an evening's thorough enjoyment. I repeat my wish of prosperity to the Shanghai Marine Engineers' Institute. I thank you from the depths of my heart for giving me the privilege of addressing you, and I leave the stage to make room for those whom you will receive with a hearty welcome, and whose efforts will, I am assured, afford you real gratification.

When about half the programme had been gone through, opportunity was taken for observing what may be fairly considered as two of the more interesting features of the gathering, namely, the delivery of an address by G. J. Morrison, Esq., C.E., and the presentation of a handsome silver tea service to Mr. J. M. Rogerson, the late Hon. Secretary, in recognition of his services in so well aiding the establishment and maintaining the prosperity of the Institute.

Mr. MORRISON, in the course of his address, said :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen :—When the members of this Institute did me the honour of asking me to take part in the proceedings to-night, I acceded to their request with the greatest pleasure. In speaking of the society, I knew that I should have to tell of nothing but success in the past, of nothing but the brightest hopes in the future; and trusting that under the circumstances the audience would deal leniently with my shortcomings, I felt that I would be placed in a position which many a speaker at a public meeting would regard with envy. The advantages of a society like this must be evident to everyone. The young Engineer arriving here, is no longer in the position of having to spend his spare time in idleness or dissipation. In the hall of this Institute he has an opportunity of meeting his seniors, who can give him the benefit of their experience—of meeting those of his own age with whom he can discuss the affairs of the day, or that still more interesting subject, his future prospects, and of seeing papers where he can read at his pleasure of the politics of his country or the details of his profession. Moreover, every member of this Institute, the youngest as well as the oldest, feels that here there is a place where he has a right to go and spend pleasant and profitable hours among his friends and acquaintances.

That this privilege is highly appreciated, we have a clear proof in the fact that amid all the changes to which any society in the East must be subjected, the number of members on the books goes on steadily increasing, and the Institute has now all the elements of a prosperous existence.

There is the small body of resident members, forming as it were the permanent staff of the Institute. It is to a nucleus like this that the traditions of the society's early days gradually attach themselves. It is a body such as this that makes the society not merely an institute, but *the Institute*, so that each time a member returns from sea he feels that he has a home ready to receive him, and old friends waiting to welcome him; and on the other hand there is no lack of new members, of men in all the freshness and vigour of youth, bringing new supplies of strength and life to this flourishing body.

The success of a society like this is a proof that it supplies a want; it is a proof that the members one and all have its interest at heart, and are determined to give it their cordial support; but every one knows that when such a society works well, there must be some one in the background who attends to the machinery.

In the case of a large number of the members, their occupation renders it impossible for them to give continued attention to its affairs. The members are principally drawn from what may in very truth be called a floating population. It is true that at one time there were numbered among them the whole of the locomotive staff of all the railways in China, but they proved to be even less permanent than their seafaring brethren. One fine morning, rails, carriages, locomotives, and drivers all went sailing over the sea, and the place that once knew them knows them no more. But the members who are unable to take an active part in the details of management are perhaps the very men to whom the Institute is most valuable, and they are therefore truly grateful to any one who is public spirited enough to take upon his shoulders the burden which they are unable to bear.

Before a society can be organized and set going, there must be some one who is willing to sacrifice a vast amount of his time for the benefit of his companions, and who has the energy and ability to employ that time profitably; and one of our objects in meeting here to-night is to shew that when, as in the present case, services of this sort have been ungrudgingly given, we will not allow such conduct to pass

without recording our appreciation of its value. It is owing in no slight measure to the efforts of Mr. Rogerson that the Engineers connected with Shanghai have been formed into a corporate body and have received a local habitation and a name. Mr. Rogerson has moreover held the appointment of honorary secretary to the young society for the first three years of its existence, and he is now about to retire from that position with the well-earned thanks of his comrades. His post has been no sinecure. I know personally with what hearty determination to succeed he interested himself in the formation of this Institute. Had a round of visits to be paid? Never did Mr. Rogerson plead want of time. Had work to be done? Never did he allow pleasure to interfere. Had a Committee meeting to be attended? Never even then, so far as I know, did he avail himself of the venerable excuse, "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come."

But perhaps some of you may say, I shall like to hear the wife's side of this story. Are you thinking of the afternoon when the intended walk had to be abandoned? Are you thinking of the evenings when many a weary hour was spent, listening for the long expected footsteps? Are you thinking of the nights when circulars had to be sent, or letters written, while Mrs. Rogerson had to sit quietly at her work, if indeed she were not pressed into the service of the Institute? I can only say that if this be what you are thinking of, I hope and trust, I am almost inclined to say I confidently believe, that Mrs. Rogerson has long ere this forgotten all about it, or if she remember it at all, it has only the effect of increasing her interest in a society which has cost her so much, and of making her feel that when, in the name of the Institute, I offer to her personally our most cordial thanks, it is no empty compliment, but that it is an expression of our true feelings to which she is fully entitled. Though Mr. Rogerson will now cease to take the active part which he has hitherto done, his services, we are happy to think, will not be lost to the society. In a community like this, there is too much Anglo-Saxon and Gaelic blood for us to doubt that when work has to be done the man will be found to do it, and the society has every reason to feel confidence in Mr. Rogerson's successor; but even knowing this, it is a great satisfaction to us to feel that Mr. Rogerson will be at hand to assist with his advice and council in any case of emergency.

Mr. Rogerson, in the name of the members of the Marine Engineers' Institute, I have great pleasure in presenting you with this tea service as a token of their regard for yourself and their high appreciation of the value of your past services.

Mr. ROGERSON said a few modest words in reply, expressing his thanks for the very handsome testimonial presented to him. What services he had rendered to the Institute had been a labour of love with him, for he had always taken the deepest interest in its welfare; and if his services had been productive of success, the knowledge of that fact alone amply repaid him. He could but inadequately express his gratitude for the great kindness shown to him, and while he remained in Shanghai he would always endeavour to promote the best interests of the Institute. He also begged to tender his heartfelt thanks for the kind expressions of regard evinced for Mrs. Rogerson, who had aided him much in his work on behalf of the Institute.

The remainder of the programme was then gone through, and, at the conclusion,

Mr. SINCLAIR proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean for presiding, and also tendered thanks to all those who had so greatly contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

MASONRY IN SHANGHAI.

THE NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, No. 570.

This Lodge held its anniversary meeting on the 27th December, 1878, when the W.M. was installed and the officers appointed for the ensuing year.

The Lodge was opened at 9 p.m. by W. Bro. H. S. Morris, W.M., at which time there were about forty Brethren present, including:—The W. B. Pemberton, W.M., and W. Bro. Birt, P.M., of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 428, S.C.; W. Bro. Jansen, W.M., Ancient Landmark, Am. Com.; W. Bro. Koch, P.M., Lodge Germania; W. Bro. Weiller, S.D.G.W.; Bro. Drummond Hay, D.G. Treasurer of the District Grand Lodge of Japan, and several well-known Brethren.

At 9.15 p.m., the R.W. District Grand Master, Bro. C. Thorne, entered the Lodge, accompanied by W. Bro. Hart, D.G.J.W.; W. Bro. J. I. Miller, D.G. Registrar; W. Bro. Thos. W. Kingsmill, Pres. D. Board of G. Purposes; W. Bro. Moore, D.G. Sword Bearer; W. Bro. Orme, D.G. Secretary; W. Bro. Evans, D.G.S.D.; W. Bro. Fentum, D.G. Organist; W. Bro. Brown, D.G. Pursuivant, and was received with the customary honours. The Lodge having been opened in the 2nd Degree, W. Bro. Morris, W.M., requested R.W. Bro. Thorne to honour the Lodge by performing the Installation ceremony, and R.W. Bro. Thorne, D.G.M., having acceded to the W.M. request, assumed the Chair. Bro. Anderson, S.W., who had been unanimously elected as Master for the ensuing year was then presented, and was duly installed in due and ancient form. The Lodge having been closed respectively in the 3rd and 2nd degrees, the W.M. invested his Officers as follows:—Bro. A. Robinson, S.W.; Bro. J. F. Holliday, J.W.; Bro. Wm. White, Treasurer; Bro. J. D. Bishop, Secretary; Bro. H. A. Johnston, S.D.; Bro. J. Findlay, J.D.; Bro. T. Hore, Tyler. After which the D.G.M. delivered addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and the Lodge respectively.

The W.M. then thanked the R.W.D.G. Master and his Officers for their attendance and assistance in the working of the Installation Ceremony.

The R.W.D.G.M. in reply, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to assist at all times in the working of our ceremonies. He called the especial attention of the Brethren to the necessity of their making themselves conversant with our Ritual, so that they might always be ready to aid the W.M. in the working of the Lodge, should any of the officers, unfortunately, be absent; he also urged them by their conduct outside the Lodge to uphold the high character of our Masonic Institution.

The W.M. then thanked the visitors for their attendance, and after some Masonic business had been attended to, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony at 10.45 p.m., and the Brethren adjourned to the adjoining room, where a cold collation was spread. After ample justice had been done to the viands, the W.M. Bro. Anderson rose and in few graceful words proposed the Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Queen," which was received with much enthusiasm, the Brethren joining in the national anthem. The W.M. then drew the Brethren's attention to the great interest taken by our M.W. Grand Master His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in everything calculated to benefit the Noble Order over which he presided. The Prince did not confine himself to any one particular subject, for wherever good and useful work could be done for the advancement of the interests of mankind in general, there was our M.W. Grand Master to be found. In looking at the papers just received from England, we learnt how indefatigable he had been in his capacity of head of the British Commission at the Paris Exhibition; the golden opinions he had

obtained, and the kindly feeling expressed towards him by members of every nationality, clearly proved the high esteem in which he was held by all. His Royal Highness was most ably assisted in the Grand Lodge by the Pro. Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, and in fact by all his Officers; time being short, the W.M. would not dilate further, but would ask the Brethren to show their respect by joining with him in the toast of the M.W. the G.M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Pro. Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Present and Past-Officers of the D.G. Lodge of England. The toast was received with cheers and followed by the song—"God Bless the Prince of Wales."

W.P.M. MORRIS then rose, and reminded the Brethren that we had Brethren working in harmony with us, who owed jurisdiction to Sister Grand Lodges, and in Shanghai it was always our custom to remember those Sister Grand Lodges when we assembled around the festive board. We have representatives amongst us of Lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the Three Globe Lodges of Berlin; and he therefore hoped he need say no more to ensure a hearty reception to the toast than to draw attention to the kindly feeling which was always shown towards us by our Brethren working under those constitutions.—"The M.W., the Grand Masters and Grand Officers of Sister Grand Lodges."

Responded to with honours.

The W.M. said he was sure he had an easy task in proposing the present toast, viz., that of the R.W.D. Grand Master and Officers of the D.G. Lodge, as all were so well known to the Brethren present. The R.W.D.G. Master was much appreciated by the Brethren generally, inasmuch as he had gained the esteem of those working under other constitutions, equally with that of the Brethren over whom he presided; he had always shown himself a zealous Mason, ready to help them at any moment; and every W.M. knew, that should he need advice and assistance, the R.W.D.G.M. was ever willing to render it, the D.G. Officers were emulating the R.W.D.G.M. in this respect, and he was sure that the toast would be enthusiastically received.—"The R.W.D.G.M. and the D.G. Officers, of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China."

Cheers and musical honours.

The R.W.D. Master said he had been particularly gratified by the kindly feeling shown to him not only on the present, but on all occasions by the Shanghai Brethren. When acting in the manner referred to by the W.M., he felt he was only carrying out the principles of the order, which he had undertaken in common with all installed Masters to perform; and he was pleased to see many Brethren associating themselves with him in this respect. He trusted that whether in or out of the Lodge, the Principles and Tenets of Masonic teaching would ever influence the conduct of the Brethren, and also that the younger members would avail of every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the duties they had undertaken to perform when they entered the Order; and he advised them to attend Lodges of Instruction whenever they had an opportunity of so doing. He was pleased to find the D.G. Officers had acted in such a way as to gain the approval of the Brethren, and on their and his own behalf, he thanked the Brethren for their kind reception of the toast.

Song by Bro. J. D. Bishop, Secretary.

Bro. ROBINSON, S.W., felt some diffidence in proposing the next toast lest it should not receive that justice at his hands to which it was so fully entitled. Those who had worked up in the Lodge could not fail to be struck by the aid at all times rendered to the Junior Members by what must be considered the pillars of the Lodge, viz., the Past Masters; they indeed set an example worthy of imitation, since, whenever they

were called upon to fill any office, from W.M. to that of I.G., they were always found willing and ready; no matter how high or how low the position, they did not think it derogatory to them to fill it for the time being, provided the working of the Lodge could be efficiently carried out thereby. He would not detain them by enlarging upon merits so well known to all the Brethren present, but would at once ask for a bumper toast—"The Past Masters, coupling with it the name of W. Bro. Kingsmill, P.M."

Song by Bro. Holliday, J.W.

W. Bro. KINGSMILL duly estimated the kindly feelings of the Brethren just expressed in response to the toast of the P.M.'s, so ably proposed by Bro. Robinson. On behalf of the P.M.'s, he could assure the Lodge that the statement by Bro. Robinson that every P.M. was ready to fill either a high or a subordinate office, was no exaggeration, inasmuch as they felt that to fill any office efficiently brought honour to them; and he trusted the junior Brethren would emulate the P.M.'s in this respect; and whilst thanking the Brethren on their behalf, he must ask them to pay a special mark of honour to one who had only that evening taken his seat amongst the P.M.'s; he alluded to P.M. Morris, who had presided over them as W.M. during the past year: how well he had performed his duties and how kind and courteous he had proved to all, was so well known, that to dilate upon his many virtues was superfluous. To prevent being tedious, he would call upon them to show their appreciation of W. Bro. Morris by the manner in which they responded to the toast of the health.

Song by Bro. Kingsmill.

W. Bro. MORRIS thought as his name had been coupled with that of the P.M.'s, he should have escaped addressing them separately. He heartily thanked the Brethren for the assistance rendered to him during the past year: he was afraid there had been a good many shortcomings on his part, but at the same time, he felt no one had a greater desire to do his duty than he himself, and any defects he trusted, in fact, he knew by their kind expressions, would be, and had been condoned. He thanked Bro. Kingsmill for bringing his name before the Lodge, and the Brethren for thus enthusiastically responding to it: he had to express his thanks to the Brethren of the Sister Lodges who from time to time had visited the Northern Lodge and assisted in its working. Personally he had received much attention at the hands of the P.M.'s of these Lodges: to-night we were favored with the company of many of the members, and he felt assured the Brethren would with him pay their tribute of respect by responding to the Toast of the Sister Lodges: he would couple the toast with the name of Bro. Short, W.M. elect of the "Tuscan Lodge," No. 1097.

W. Bro. SHORT briefly replied, and thanked the Brethren on behalf of his own Lodge, as also on behalf of the Royal Sussex Lodge.

R.W. Bro. THORNE, D.G.M., in the absence of W. Bro. Hart, D.G.J.W., drew the Brethren's attention to the happy selection of officers made by the W.M. Many of them had filled subordinate offices, and were now now gaining the reward of merit: all promised fairly for a successful year: he pointed out to the officers some of the duties expected from them, and urged them to a regular attendance to their duties. He commended to the Brethren the toast of the Officers of the Lodge.

Song by Bro. Tweedie.

Bro. BISHOP, secretary, in a few well chosen words, expressed on behalf of himself and Bro. Officers, their thanks for the notice taken of them. It would be their pleasure, as well as their duty, to aid the W.M. to the best of their ability in carrying on the working of the Lodge. There was one thing which always gratified the members of the Northern Lodge, and gave zest to its officers in the performance of

their duties and that was the presence of our Visitors. We had been favored this evening by a goodly attendance of kind Brethren, who had given tone to our meeting by coming amongst us; and through the kindness of the W.M. he felt it an honour to be allowed to bring before the Brethren the toast which required no words from him, beyond the actual mention of Our Visitors, to recommend it to their attention.

The toast was most enthusiastically received, with musical honours.

W. Bro. HJOURSURY, in returning thanks, said how pleased all Brethren were to visit the Northern Lodge of China, where they always received a hearty welcome. To-night they had partaken of its hospitality, and he was sure by the happy faces of his Bro. visitors, who stood with him, that they felt deeply indebted to the Brethren for the kindness received at their hands.

The Tyler's toast was then given, and the Brethren separated at 12.30 a.m.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' ANNIVERSARY.

We should be sorry to let the Good Templars' tea meeting pass without a more extended notice than has been previously given:—

The meeting was held in the assembly room, Temperance Hall, Nankin Road, on Saturday, the 25th inst.; Bro. J. W. Wilson, W.C.T. of "Star of Hope" Lodge, No. 1, and Bro. C. R. England, W.C.T. of "Shanghai" Lodge, No. 4, presiding. About 200 persons sat down to tea, at the conclusion of which,

Bro. C. R. ENGLAND delivered a short introductory address, as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen, in opening this meeting, I must say it gives me great pleasure to see so many gathered together here, and I trust that we may meet in larger numbers at our next entertainment, and also see an increase in the ranks of our noble Order.

The men connected with the *Charybdis*, of which about twenty belong to the Order, had got the loan of the ship's flags and dressed up the Temperance Hall very tastefully. Across the back of the stage were the "Union Jack" and "Stars and Stripes," their folds intermingling. The flags of other nations entirely covered the walls. Across the front of the stage appeared the Motto of the Order, "FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY."

The profusion of flowers and evergreens, the bright colors of the regalia worn by the Good Templars, with the well-spread tables, gave to the Hall an unusually gay appearance.

The tables were beautifully and tastefully spread in Mr. and Mrs. Grimmer's best style, and the guests all seemed to enjoy the hour spent socially before the literary part of the entertainment began. We are sure that the members of the Order who managed the whole affair, and carried through with so much enthusiasm an elaborate programme, deserve the highest credit. The remarks which have come from outsiders in acclamation of the high tone of the entertainment, ought of itself to give the members of the "Shanghai No. 4" and the "Star of Hope Lodges" great encouragement to go on with the work which they demonstrated on Saturday evening they have so much at heart. As already stated, the programme was in truth a lengthy one, and the careful selection of it must have been a work of no little skill.

The meeting was opened by a hymn from the ode book of the Order, in which all were asked to take part. The first piece, *Weep for the Fallen*, was quite appropriate and very well rendered. It was sung by four of the brethren, and seemed like a key note to the principles of the Order. The reading from Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," was very well given and was attentively listened to, but a little too long. The programme was deviated from a little, as the Sisters who were to have

sung a duet, were not able on account of a cold, but they filled up the blank admirably, by giving a very amusing dialogue entitled "After Marriage." The pipe solo was well received and equally well chosen.

The comic part of the entertainment was given by two men-of-war's men. They appeared in character, were highly amusing, and kept the whole house in roars of laughter. The recitation of *The Rum Curse*, which was heard on a previous occasion, did not we think lose any of its attraction, and was heartily applauded. The songs in the second part of the programme, though given by non-professionals, were quite enjoyable.

The entertainment was in a great measure a Scotch one, selections being given from Nicholson's *Wee Tibbie's Gaveland*. One of the pieces, the dialogue, in which a young Sister of the Order took part, was exceedingly well received and deserved great praise.

The first address was by the Rev. W. S. HOLT, who spoke of the origin of the Temperance movement in New York in the year 1808. A number of people associated themselves to work against intemperance, and pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating drink, *except at public dinners*, under a penalty of 25 cents for each violation. This society failed largely, because it was a Temperance Society and not a Total Abstinence Society. The result, however, was the inauguration of Total Abstinence efforts both in the United States and England. A number of societies were formed to carry on the work, among the last and most influential of which is the Independent Order of Good Templars. This Order has its branches in almost every country. Wherever liquor is found, there this Order is found trying to counteract its power. It is independent in its efforts, orderly in its workings, good in its motives, and its aim is far higher than that of the Knight Templar of old. He went upon a crusade to rescue an empty sepulchre, we to rescue ruined men. The motto of the Order is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." Faith to believe that our principles shall triumph, Hope to encourage us in the work, Charity for those who have fallen, which results in continued efforts to reclaim them. There are two Lodges of this Order in Shanghai, one working with the Grand Lodge of England, the other under the Grand Lodge of the U.S.A., not in inimical contest but in friendly rivalry. Among the members are not only men but women. As woman suffers most when drunkenness invades the family, we believe she has a right to a place among those who seek to banish drunkenness. Again, as the children are rendered miserable and wretched by intemperance, we believe they too are entitled to stand among the opposers of intemperance. Hence the Juvenile Temple has been constituted, of which there is a branch here. Lodges also exist in Tientsin, at Hankow, Hongkong, and Yokohama, beside a few upon men-of-war. In conclusion, he urged those who were present to give their aid to the Good Templar Societies at work here, and add their names and influence to promote the good cause.

The Rev. W. R. LAMBETH opened his address by saying that in Temperance we dealt in facts, stern and solemn facts. In 1831, two children sat in a garret in New York City, mourning over the corpse of a fond mother, who had loved and cherished them as long as she had breath, and to whom they had in turn ministered with childish affection during her last hours. The next day her remains were conveyed in a cart to the Potter's field, followed by two unobtrusive mourners, who watered the rough clods of her last resting place with their tears. Six years from that time a man stood in a rum-shop in Rhode Island, singing comic songs for a glass of rum. A year later the same man was dragged from his burning bed in a state of drunkenness, and so rejoiced over his escape,

that he drank more deeply and was attacked with delirium tremens. Six months more and he sat upon his bed gazing in a drunken fit upon the upturned faces of his wife and child, both cold in death—died while he was in the room drunk, and drunk upon the liquor which had been prescribed for them as medicine. And as if scarcely realizing that they are dead, he staggers to their side and strokes their pinched faces with his palsied hand, then grasping his bottle renews his libations. The boy—the man—was John B. Gough, originally of Sandgate, Kent Co., England, one of the greatest Temperance lecturers of the century, and who is to-day upon the shores of England, battering at the gates of intemperance. We deal, said the speaker, in facts, and after giving the items of John Gough's history, I take pleasure in pointing to our motto, "Faith, Hope, Charity." We have faith in our cause, we hope for the uplifting of mankind, we endeavour to be charitable towards every man. Dr. Lambuth then welcomed the friends of Temperance, and congratulated the members of the two Shanghai Lodges upon the pleasant associations of the evening—adding that the English and American Flags which hung on the wall over the platform were not only typical of the great bond of sympathy between Great Britain and the United States, but of that also which existed between the two Shanghai Lodges under English and American charters respectively. And while the English Lodge was the elder sister, he trusted she would allow the younger to take her by the hand and both advance together, the younger faithfully confiding in the older, the older charitably speaking of the younger, while hope—the beautiful rainbow, hope—should span their united efforts and make them one.

Mr. C. P. BLETHEN excused himself for not being able to perform his part of the programme, but called for a substitute in Mr. Mounter, whose stock of Irish songs seems almost inexhaustible.

Bro. J. W. WILSON, W.C.T., delivered a short closing address. He said:—Ladies and Gentlemen—In closing this meeting, I beg to tender you our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for your presence and attention this evening. We have been happy these few hours together, which happiness I trust will tend to promote the growth of our noble Order of Templary. We want to increase the number of Good Templars, as we have a powerful enemy to contend with, and the only way to resist that enemy is by banding together, as unity is strength. Let those who feel that they are in danger use their hands to sign the pledge of our noble Order, their hearts to sympathize with the tempted, their lips to pray for success, their tongues to tell to their Brethren and Sisters the blessings of the noble and Independent Order of Good Templars.

The closing ode was then sung by the Brethren and guests.

We believe all present were highly pleased, and that the entertainment will do much towards raising the tone of Good Templary in Shanghai.

"THE STAR OF HOPE LODGE," I.O.G.T. (Communicated.)

The election of officers in this lodge of Good Templars took place on Tuesday evening, with the following results:—Bro. J. M. W. Farnham, W.C.T.; Bro. W. R. Lambuth, M.D., Chaplain; Mrs. Farnham, W.V.T.; Mr. Harris, Secretary; Mr. Twigg, F. Secretary; Mrs. Twigg, Treasurer; Mr. Green, Marshal; Mr. Everley, I.G.; Mr. Parker, O.G. This young lodge, now just ending the first quarter of its existence, has upon its roll about eighty members, and as an evidence of their enterprise it is not perhaps divulging a secret to say they are seeking a new organization. The plan is not to colonize,

as the members are all too proud of the "Star of Hope" to wish to leave it. But they hope to induce some persons of well known influence to take the interest in the Order here that they did at home, and organize themselves into a new lodge. There is room enough for a lodge of this kind, and plenty of the best of material for it. The enterprise is a good one, and worthy of the "Star of Hope," with whom the idea originates.

29th January.

Amusements.

AMOY RACES.

First Day, 16th January, 1879.

1.—GRIFFIN PLATE.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$100 added. One mile.

Local News	1
Non é ver	2
Quinto	4

2.—SOUVENIR CUP.—Presented. For all Ponies. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Scud	1
Jorkins	2
Crickuplin, (late Torchlight)	3

3.—CLARET CUP.—Presented. Value \$75. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Lammermoor	1
Patrician	2
Vagabond	3

5.—TAMUI CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Quinto	1
Lammermoor	2
Satrap	3

6.—VISITORS' CUP.—Presented. Value \$2 miles.

Scamp	1
Ranscombe	2

7.—CHAA-SZE CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Rival	1
Vagabond	2
Demonio (late Roller)	3

Second Day, 17th January, 1879.

1.—CONSULAR CUP.—Presented. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Scud	1
Lammermoor	2
Vagabond	3

2.—CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$250. 1 mile.

Demonio	1
Spec	2
Gossip	3

3.—LEDGER CUP.—Presented. Value \$200. 2 miles.

Jambarree	1
Jorkins	2
Ranscombe	3

4.—STAND PLATE.—A Sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$50 added. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Demonio	1
Scud	2
Rival	3

5.—BUND CUP.—(Handicap.) Presented. Value \$100, with entries added.

Braes o' Mar	1
Lammermoor	2
Wyresdale	3

A MATCH, Teviot vs. Vagabond.

Vagabond	1
Teviot	2

6.—TE MA-CHIN CUP.—Presented. Value \$100. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Satrap	1
Lincluden	2
Brusco	3

7.—COAST CUP.—Presented. Value \$250. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Quinto	1
Scamp	2
Bad Boy	3

Miscellaneous.

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

We have received during the last few days, various papers in relation to the above, which it is thought desirable to lay before our readers.

The first of these is the Report of the London Committee, indicating the work they have done on behalf of the famine, and their accounts up to the present time.

The second and third documents show the liberal and generous response that has been sent from Melbourne and Adelaide. When the official Report of the Committee here is finally drawn up, there will be occasion to express our high admiration of the noble minded philanthropy thus shown in England and the Colonies, on account of the starving multitudes in the North. Meanwhile it is gratifying to be able to communicate these details, and it is to be hoped that in addition to the immense relief afforded in the time of distress, the happiest impression will be made on the authorities and the people at large in regard to their benefactors. The work of distribution is still going on in some of the most needy districts, and is likely to be continued for several months. Particulars will be furnished as they are received from the distributors, and the whole will be embodied in the report of the Committee when the work is done.

London Committee:—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., (chairman.) The Right Rev. Bishop Alford, D.D., Sir William Herschel, Bart., Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., M.P., Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., Sir Albert Sassoon, K.C.S.I., Sir Walter Medhurst, Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, the Rev. Jas. Legge, D.D., LL.D., the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.; the Rev. Alexander MacLaren, D.D. George Arbuthnot, Esq. John Bourne, Esq., C.E. Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P. George Dent, Esq., R. K. Douglas, Esq., R. N. Fowler, Esq., Robert Jardine, Esq., Thomas Hanbury, Esq., Wm. Lockhart, Esq., F.R.C.S., George Lyall, Esq., Donald Matheson, Esq., J. E. Mathieson, Esq., John Pender, Esq., M.P.; David Reid, Esq., Arthur Smith, Esq., W. J. Thompson, Esq., Richard B. Wade, Esq., Jas. Thomson, Esq., Agra Bank, Treasurer, the Rev. Arnold Foster, B.A., Hon. Secretary.

REPORT.

The China famine relief fund was opened in England last February, as the result of a Meeting held at Lambeth Palace, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At that meeting, Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., the British Minister in China, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., the Right Rev. Bishop Alford, late of Hongkong, the Rev. James Legge, LL.D., Professor of Chinese at Oxford, and other gentlemen, spoke of the terrible famine which had for several months been prevailing in North China, and urged that a Committee should at once be formed for the purpose of collecting contributions in the United Kingdom for the relief of the sufferers. This was done, and the present report will show the measure of success with which the Committee have appealed to the public for support.

It was hoped at first that the famine would cease in June, but unhappily the severe and protracted drought, which was the original cause of the famine, continued until it was too late to save the early crops, and consequently the Committee were unable to relax their efforts in collecting money until the second or late harvest was gathered in. Information having now been received from China that in the greater part of the distressed region the autumn crops are good, the Committee have decided to close the Fund. In doing so, however, they wish to call attention to the fact that many of the survivors from the recent famine have been so much exhausted by their sufferings, and so much impoverished by the crisis through which they have passed, that there must necessarily be a very large amount of distress during the coming winter, and the Committee therefore take this opportunity of stating that

contributions for the relief of the sufferers can still be forwarded to China through any of the Missionary Societies that have agents there. Such contributions will be thankfully received and wisely distributed by the same persons who have been the almoners of this Relief Fund.

At present it is not possible to give a detailed account of the work which has been accomplished by means of the money entrusted to this Committee by the liberality of the British public. The reports of the distributors will be presented in due course to the Committee in Shanghai, but some time must necessarily elapse before they can reach England. Letters, however, have been received from time to time from the Rev. William Muirhead, the Honorary Secretary to the Shanghai Committee, showing that the efforts put forth by our countrymen for the relief of the distress have been heartily appreciated by the Chinese generally, and have been the means of saving many thousands of lives. In some cases, indeed, the provincial authorities have allowed their antipathy to foreigners to stand in the way of the distribution of foreign alms to the sufferers. In the provinces of Honan and Shensi the distributors were informed by the officials that their assistance was not needed, and they were requested to depart. But in Shansi, where the famine has been most severe, and in Chihli, the utmost courtesy has been shown to the distributors by the officials, and the Viceroy of both these provinces have gratefully acknowledged their appreciation of the kindness which has been shown to their unfortunate people. More recently a letter has been addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury, of which a copy is annexed, by Kuo-ta-jen, the Chinese Minister at this Court, conveying the grateful acknowledgment of the Chinese Government for the exertions made to aid the suffering population. Mr. R. J. Forrest, the British Acting-Consul at Tientsin, also speaks confidently of the favourable impression made on the Chinese by the sympathy which England has shown them in their hour of need. The money raised here has been remitted by telegraph to the Committee in Shanghai, and distributed under their direction through the agency of both Protestant and Roman Catholic Missionaries. The work of saving life has been carried on at great personal risk to those engaged in it, and the Committee have learnt with deep sorrow that several of the distributors have died in the midst of their work from fever caught in the discharge of their self-imposed duties.

The accompanying Balance Sheet will show that the total amount raised in connexion with this Fund has been £32,303 8s. 9d. Of this sum a considerable portion has been forwarded to the Treasurer in London by Local Committees acting in various parts of the United Kingdom. During the past nine months public meetings in aid of the Fund have been held at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, and elsewhere. At several of these meetings Sir Thomas Wade kindly undertook to be present, and gave information as to the history and progress of the Famine. The Committee are greatly indebted to him for the part he has taken in calling public attention to the Fund.

In addition to the above-named sum of money, a further sum of about £16,000 has been contributed through various Missionary Societies in England, and has been sent by the Treasurers of those Societies direct to China.

The Committee cannot close their labours without expressing their sense of the invaluable services rendered by the Rev. Arnold Foster, whose exertions have been earnest and continuous, and to him mainly they attribute the successful result. Their thanks are also due to James Thomson, Esq., the Chairman of the Agra Bank, for the services he has rendered as Treasurer to the Fund, and for placing at the disposal of the Committee, a room in which they have held all their meetings.

(Signed.) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

35, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.,
23rd November, 1878.

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Summary of Receipts and Payments.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions advertised in the Times	32,306	9	0
Less, over-entered		3	0
	32,303	8	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses, viz.:-			
Advertisements	789	10	3
Printing and Stationery	120	9	2
Postage	71	16	9
Travelling Expenses, Hon. Secretary	61	0	4
Expenses of Public Meetings, Alms Boxes, and Incidentals	10	2	8
Clerk's Salary, two months, and Agent for addressing circulars	14	15	0
Cost of Telegrams	17	10	0
	1,085	4	2

By the kindness of the Directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company, telegrams have since the beginning of April been forwarded to China free of charge.

Ts.	£	s.	d.
By Remittances to China			
Already acknowledged	112,279.063	=	0,137 10 0
In course of transmission	4,150.00	=	1,60 14 7
	116,429.06		
	31,218	4	7
	£32,303	8	9

We have examined the above Account with the Advertised Lists of Subscriptions and with the Vouchers, including the Receipts for the remittances to China, and find the same correct.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.,
44, Gresham Street, E.C.

22nd November, 1878.

John Pigdon, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, in
Account with the China Famine Relief
Fund.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Gross Receipts as per Cash Book—			
Subscriptions	£3,763	15	5
Nett Proceeds of Conversazione	136	2	0
	£3,899	17	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Remittances to Shanghai Committee, per			
British Consul	£3,600	0	0
Expenses:-			
Telegrams	£32	11	10
Printing and advertising	123	1	0
Petty Cash	20	16	0
	176	3	0
Balance to be Remitted	123	8	7
	£3,899	17	5

Examined and found correct,
C. THORPE,
J. S. CHAMBERS, } Hon. Auditors.
TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE,
8th November, 1878.

Supplementary and Final Balance Sheet.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Receipts as per Balance-sheet of 8th			
November, 1878	£3,599	17	5
Receipts since 8th November, 1878	70	16	7
	£3,670	14	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount of Remittances to Shanghai	£3,600	0	0
Expenses:-			
Telegrams	£32	11	10
Printing and Advertising	123	1	0
Petty Cash	20	16	0
	176	8	10
Balance in hand on 8th November, 1878	123	8	7
Balance Receipts since date	70	16	7
	194	5	2
	£3,670	14	0

Examined and found correct,
J. S. CHAMBERS,
C. THORPE, } Hon. Auditors.
TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE,
20th November, 1878.

The Treasurer, China Famine Relief Fund, in
Account with Subscribers.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 18.—To total contributions	£1,669	12	2
Less disbursements, viz.:-			
Nov. 23.—Advertising	£29	17	10
Printing	17	2	9
Stationery, Sundries	1	10	7
Postages	6	14	0
Clerical assistance	4	16	0
	59	1	2
Less Bank interest on current account	10	15	0
	48	6	2
Balance remitted to China	£1,621	6	0

ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS,
Treasurer.

Adelaide, November 30th, 1878.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

(China Overland Trade Report.)

The present year has not opened prosperously for China or for the Far East generally. Commercially the outlook is

singularly uncheerful, and, for China at least, the political horizon is ominously black. Several failures have occurred in Hongkong, and trade both there and in Shanghai and the other treaty ports of China is in a depressed state. The transactions now going on are few and comparatively unremunerative, bringing little grist to the mill. Simultaneously freights are so low that many ship-owners prefer to lay up their vessels rather than run them at a loss. Money is scarce, and transactions in the share market are now few and far between, while quotations for most stocks have in consequence declined, though all are known to offer good investment for capital. Sterling exchange at the same time declined until at one time the dollar touched 3s. 6½d., and the tael fell below 5s. Never has trade been less profitable than at the present time. Still there are, amid much that is discouraging, some scintillations of hope. There are signs that matters have reached a turning point both here and in Europe, and that ere long trade will improve and sterling exchange go up. Foreigners in China are somewhat more inclined to observe economy in their mode of living, and it is to be hoped the spirit of speculation has received a check, and that business will be carried on on a steadier basis than in former years. The folly of adulterating piece goods has recently also been brought prominently forward in England, and it is possible that some good may result. The harm done to British trade in cotton goods by this suicidal and dishonest practice cannot be readily estimated.

Politically, as we have said before, the sky in China is overcast. In a country where rebellions are chronic, a mere local rising would have no significance; but when there is evidence that discontent and disaffection prevail in various parts of the Empire, and there are movements on foot for the overthrow of the Imperial authority, there is cause for the uneasiness alleged to be felt by the Authorities at Peking. Li Yung-choi's movement, from Kwangsi upon Tonquin, is clearly an act of rebellion, and if success continues to attend his arms there can be little doubt he will turn his attention to China. The Viceroy of the Two Kwang has despatched troops to operate against him, but it is very generally believed that the Kwangtung forces are wholly inadequate for the task of suppressing an insurrection of such magnitude and importance. The military resources of the Viceroy have likewise been taxed to put down a serious rising among the Hakkas in Hainan, who have recently defeated the Imperialist forces and inflicted upon them a loss of five hundred men. Li Yung-choi appears to have money to pay his way, and he plainly possesses the faculty of making friends. He is reported to have won over several mandarins sent to interview him by the Governor of Kwangsi, and he has gained golden opinions in Tonquin. The real number of his followers and the manner in which they are armed are not known. It is stated that the rebels have received consignments of arms through Tonquin, but we cannot answer for the truth of this report. In any case they have adhered for some time to Li Yung-choi's cause, and their numbers have gone on increasing. This rising is alone sufficient to create misgivings in the minds of Peking statesmen. Beyond it, however, looms another and not less serious trouble. The difficulty with Russia is still unsettled, and it is very doubtful whether the craft and sophistry of Ch'ung How will avail to turn the minds of the Russian Ministers. Neither China nor Russia is inclined to surrender on the frontier question, and matters look awkward enough at the present moment. The Chinese themselves are very dubious of the results of the negotiations between their Envoy and the Russian Government, and in the meantime are making preparations for defence both against internal and external foes, all

the arsenals being kept actively employed in producing cannon and small arms, while the fortifications on the coast and along the Yangtze have been strengthened. We trust, however, that there may prove to be a silver lining to the clouds which overhang the future, and that affairs in China may turn out more favourably than they promise at the commencement of the year.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The following has been translated from *Le Siècle* of the 14th July, 1878, for the *North-China Daily News*:—

A correspondent, whose name we regret being unable to decipher, writes us a long letter about lighting by electricity.

The trials which are now being made on a grand scale at Paris are justly occupying public attention; everywhere the new system is spoken of and discussed; it has its warm partisans and also its adversaries.

The author of our letter takes neither the one side nor the other; he seems anxious to hear the reasons for and against, and complains that the Press does not agitate this grave question of public lighting, in which he is not altogether right.

Articles have been published in nearly all the papers on the trial of the Jabloch-koff candles in the Hall-Marengo of the Grands Magasins du Louvre.

We, with others, have spoken of it. An article on the same subject, and from the pen of Mr. Janin, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the learned Professor of the Sorbonne has also given a lecture on the new light, amidst the plaudits of over a thousand spectators at the Sorbonne.

Since then, new trials have been made on the public roads, but one cannot in a day arrive at a definite and studied conclusion relative to such a revolution.

The system is on trial and it is better to wait. In fact, above all, in France one should not place too much faith in first impressions.

In England or America, justice is readily done to the inventor; the mere fact of having attempted is a merit in the eyes of the public, who take it into account; it sympathizes at once with the inventor, leaving to the future the rejection of the novelty.

In France it is rather the contrary. We begin by looking trustfully on those great white globes; they have a sort of undefined revolutionary look; for have they not the pretension to dethrone our gas, with which we have lived so long?

True gas blows up now and then a shop or two, or sets fire to it on the most trifling provocation, *mais que voulez-vous?* We know all about it, and are accustomed to it; and then we are so conservative, above all in France!!

Like everybody else, we have our own opinion on the struggle between gas and electricity; but that opinion does not amount to much. As our correspondent takes up an exclusively scientific ground, it is easy for us to follow him without contradicting anyone.

To start with, let us quote literally the following passage from his letter:—

"Those who, in various degrees, suffer from photophobia, are the enemies of this blinding light." Says one, "In my opinion that light really does trouble the peaceable enjoyment of one's property. Every evening I make a detour to avoid the Place de l'Opera, and I'd give notice to-morrow if I lived in the Avenue de l'Opera, and enter an action against the Municipal Council."

Our honorable correspondent must allow us to take *cum grano salis*, the witty conclusion of his interlocutor.

We much doubt that the new light, still on trial, of the Avenue de l'Opera, can achieve the glorious result of lowering the rents of the tenants. As to photophobia, under which certain persons may be suffering, it is true that they may be compelled,

with other sinful beings, to turn into "ways that are dark," if not into "tricks that are vain," where the light is less oppressive; but these persons would be really too exacting to want the city lighted to suit themselves. Would they not also like the sun to hide itself behind a mass of clouds, so that it may not hurt their delicate eyesight?

Now, then, it's as well to understand what is really conveyed in the expression, "a blinding light." Allow us on this subject a few purely physiological observations.

For the eyes of man, as for other animals, there is a certain degree of intensity of light which cannot be supported without pain. The bodies which emit this light are somewhat scarce, to wit, the sun, only, amongst the stars; on earth lightning, the voltaic arc, certain flames, some incandescent metals, the interior of blast furnaces, &c., &c.

But special cases aside. The human eye experiences no fatigue in looking at the highest illuminated bodies, provided it has sufficient time to accommodate itself to their vividness.

In fact, all visual sensation is simply a matter of contrast. This must not be forgotten. If you enter in broad daylight a room where the shutters are closed, you can see nothing, and yet in a few minutes you will easily read the finest print. You come from a dark cave or cellar, even when day is declining, and you find the light blinds you.

Still a better proof. You pass a day at the bottom of a mine, amid the glare of smoky lamps, which, however, enabled you to see everything; you ascend to the surface; it is still night, you enter one of the offices of the mines, lit by sundry feeble gas burners, and for several moments you are blinded by the prodigious brightness of this modest light.

When gas first appeared, the change was less sudden, and things did not happen as they are doing now for various reasons. The supply of gas (so difficult with its system of tubes and pipes that the greatest chemists thought it impossible) was at first very parsimonious; the burners were few, and they were stuck up aloft out of harm's way, like the old oil lamps.

It was an improvement, and that was all; later, the number of burners was increased, the lamps were lowered, and at last they were tripled (i.e. three burners in one lamp.—Translator.)

Just fancy Paris in 1820, with its narrow streets more or less feebly lit, with an old lamp shaken by the wind and half extinguished by the cold. If a Parisian one moonless night came out suddenly from some dark bye way upon the broad highway bordered by well-lit shops, lighted as was heretofore, the Avenue de l'Opera with triple gas burners, he would have found himself truly blinded by what he also would have called "a blinding light," and who knows? He might perhaps have given notice to quit, if ever they dreamt of lighting in such a way his dear old darkling street so fit for photophobists.

What we say of the intensity of the electric light also applies to its quality. It seems pale and wan in contrast with gas light, to which we are so accustomed.

In fact the electric light approaches as much more to daylight as the gaslight tinges everything around it with its yellowish red. But we don't perceive it; we accept that red light in which we live after sunset, instead of a pure white light; and we call that pale and wan which has but the fault of being pure.

Analysis of gas-light rays in comparison with those of the electric light, proves that such is really and manifestly the case.

GEORGES POUCHET.

Correspondence.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:—

Shansi, 2nd December, 1878.

MY DEAR DEAN BUTCHER,—Mr. Capel and I after long travelling have at length reached this Province. We came through Ho-nan, taking the Southern road from K'ai-fong-fu. We have been hindered a good deal on our road by various untoward circumstances, and even now have not arrived at any centre from which we can commence our work. I thought, however, that a few details concerning the state of things which we have met with along the road might interest you. On passing through K'ai-fong-fu we learned that many of the refugees who had fled from the Province of Ho-nan to P'o-shü-chiu and Nan-shü-chiu, had returned this autumn. Distribution of rice was being carried on in K'ai-fong-fu, but these returned refugees could not participate in it, but were being drafted off to their old homes under escort, so much per head being allowed them on the road. I fear that on reaching their former homes there would be nothing but starvation before most of them. Here and there human remains reminded us of the sad scenes of the last two years. Many small villages were wholly uninhabited, and others with only three or four families remaining. The greater part of the land was wholly uncultivated, but here and there were crops of millet and sorghum which had been planted in the Spring, but which, through the death or the absence of the planters, had been suffered to run to waste all untended. From K'ai-fong-fu westward the prices of grain were somewhat as under:—

Wheat—2,100 cash per *tau*, (usual price about 600 cash.)

Millet—1,100 cash per *tau*, (usual price about 500 or 600 cash.)

Sorghum—700 cash per *tau*, (usual price about 400 cash.)

Westward of Honan-fu (about 400 li from K'ai-fong), no vegetables were to be found—carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c. It was estimated that perhaps $\frac{1}{10}$ of the wheat crop was planted, but this would, it is to be feared, be insufficient for the wants even of the scanty population which remains. It was thought that $\frac{1}{5}$ of the people had perished in that part of Honan through which we travelled. In this province it is said that eight or nine tenths even have disappeared. We not so far arrived at any of the places which are expecting actual famine this winter.

The prices here rise gradually, but are not materially different from those quoted above. Soldiers are stationed all along the road from K'ai-fong in Honan to T'ai-yuan in Shansi. The people relate that more well-to-do families than very poor ones have perished in the famine. The poor felt the pinch very soon, sold houses, lands, &c., at a loss, to the rich, and fled while they had time and strength; the wealthy bought up all the land, houses, and furniture of the poor, waited on, hoping matters would improve; exhausted their supplies, and, finally, when too ill or too impoverished (as regards money) to move, died in the midst of their possessions. A great part of the country through which we have been travelling for the last three weeks is of the peculiar formation called 'loess.' It is full of caves, chiefly artificial, in which a large proportion of the population live; these are now mostly deserted like the other dwellings, but not before they have been, in some cases, the scenes of terrible tragedies, if we may trust the accounts of survivors, and there seems to be no reason to doubt their

accuracy. I will add more before sending this off.

Kiang-Chin.—Shansi province, 150 S.E. of Ping Yang. We have arrived at this point of our journey, and do not like to go further west without rendering some account of ourselves, so we purpose sending letters from here. The last few days we have noticed fewer human remains, but more land unsown than we have previously seen. Here, however, there is not likely to be famine this winter, the autumn crops being sufficient for the few left to consume them. We heard that Hai-chin and P'u-chin are the two districts which will suffer most during the winter. Wheat here is at 2,200 *cash* per *to*, against 600 or 700 *cash* in good years. We have not as yet heard anything of Mr. Richard's return, nor of the others who were working here in the winter. We are intending to go forward to Hai-chin and P'u-chin, and to endeavour to carry out our work there. With kindest regards,

Believe me, to be,

Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES P. SCOTT.

The following letters have since been handed to us for publication:—

MY DEAR MR. MUIRHEAD,—I have delayed answering yours of 13th Oct., which overtook me on my way down to this place, in order that I might be the better able to give a more correct idea of the state of things here than I would have done, without having personally visited some of the villages in this neighbourhood.

One thing struck me much on the way down from Tai Yuen Fu,—that was the fewness of the beggars to be met with in the streets of the various towns passed through on the journey. The people all the way along complained of a poor harvest, but yet there were hardly any persons begging for bread in the streets. On arriving here I was still more surprised, for it was not till my second or third walk through the town that I saw a single one.

"They are all dead," said some. "They have returned to the country villages," others said. And probably there is some truth in both remarks. But what the villagers themselves say is very likely as near the truth. They say, that "In Ping Yang Fu a man may beg the whole day, and he will not get more than 7 or 8 *cash*; and consequently those who are driven to begging their bread, have gone to the well-watered villages on the West of the River, where the crops have been good, and the farmers prospering through the high rates which grain brings (especially wheat and rice) in these famine times.

This state of things made me think in the first instance, that perhaps there was not, after all, very much need for the continuance of the Relief Work through the winter; but it did not require a second visit into the country to set me right on this matter.

In the first village I visited, every family was living on the seeds of thorn bushes 葫藜, or wild herbs 灰條子, which they grind up and mix with a little corn flour, and this will be their chief, almost only, means of support until the spring crops are reaped in April or May of next year. One family in better circumstances had removed into the city for fear of being plundered. The heads of the village said, "We stay on, because we have nothing to be robbed of, and, therefore nothing to fear." Another family was mourning the loss of a little boy, who had been torn to pieces and devoured by two wolves, whilst out with some other children a few days before. A bone or two and some torn pieces of clothing were all that was found on after search. Of the ravages of wolves I heard on my journey from Tai-yuen, but treated it lightly, discounting largely for exaggeration, though there they told me

that it was only in the hill country that they were seen. I find, however, that there are not a few in this Ping-yang plain. The village spoken of above is not a *li* from the North Gate of the city, and yesterday in another village, five *li* to the last, I called at one house, where a poor woman told me, with tears in her eyes, that only the day before, her little boy of 10 years had met with a similar fate,—the other members of the family were at that very time burying what remains they had been able to gather together of the poor little fellow. But from all accounts this state of things is not confined to years of famine, for only some 5 or 6 years ago, wolves were so numerous and rampant that the District Magistrate offered 2,000 or 3,000 *cash* for every dead one, and 5,000 for every live one brought to his Yamen. And the teacher employed as my writer, informs me that 13 persons were killed by them in his village alone. Now, however, in addition to the attraction which numerous flocks of sheep offer these wild beasts, the skeletons of the dead still unburied in so many places, and the vast decrease in the population, and the wide extent of uncultivated land, render this part of the country a still more inviting field.

The active District Magistrate 蔣老爺, who hails from some place near Shanghai, has been hard at work lately, looking personally after the interment of the dead in the neighbouring villages, and from what he says, it is no light task that he has undertaken:—for in one village he found 13, in another 20 still unburied skeletons, and so on. The case of the village given above may be taken as a fair sample of several others I have visited; in the best of them there are not more than four or at most half a dozen families, not reduced to the Famine diet given above,—but that they have even this hard fare to fall back upon, shows how much better they are off this year than they were last, when not only was corn flour selling at 160 *cash* the catty (of 20 oz.) but Indian corn and millet were hardly to be had at all, and the dried up, arid lands refused them even thorns and briars and wild herbs. This year, though rice and wheaten flour are still four or five times higher than in ordinary years, Indian corn flour can be had for 50 or 60 *cash* the catty (also 20 oz.) and millet at about the same price too. And in spite of the fears expressed in the Indian Famine Reports as to the unwholesomeness of the former article of food, I can testify that it supplies an excellent substitute for wheaten flour, and though not equal, it may be, in nutrient properties, it is only too gladly availed of by the poor people here, who would consider themselves mightily well off if they only had the same proportion of Indian corn flour in their black buns that they have of "hoo li" and "hwni tiao tsz." Being unable to give the botanical names for these wild edibles, I enclose specimens, as also of the Elm tree bark, so that if you or any Shanghai friends wish to try the diet of the Shansi poor, you may do so by adding say 1/6th the quantity (though that would be far too high a proportion,) of Indian corn flour—with a grain or two of salt and a little water, making all up into buns, which only require well steaming and they will be ready for your new year's feast. Just a taste of what these poor people are subsisting on would be enough to satisfy you, as it did me, that Southern Shansi has still some claim upon us for further relief.

One other matter in connexion with this village Relief Work, I cannot but allude to. It impressed me deeply as I pondered over it.

In the second or third village I visited, I asked the head-man, "Have you any opium smokers here now?" "No," he replied, "they are all dead, and we have issued a notification that any person smok-

ing henceforth, shall be prosecuted according to law." "Have you sown any opium?" I inquired. "No, not a grain, and we have prohibited its being sown," was his reply.

After leaving the place, I made inquiry as to the respective values of a wheat and an opium crop, and I found that whilst an average yield of opium was 50 ounces to the *mow* (Chinese acre), that of wheat was one picul. Now opium is selling here in Ping Yang-fu at about 700 *cash* the ounce, hence one *mow* of land sown with the poppy would yield 35,000 *cash*. Wheat, even at the present exorbitant rates, does not yield more than 1,500 *cash* the *to*, or 15,000 *cash* the picul; and hence one *mow* of land sown with wheat would only realize some 15,000 *cash*, and yet these Shansi villagers, with starvation staring them in the face, refuse to cultivate the drug, which they know is blighting their land, though it would yield them more than double the money value of a crop of wheat.

I could not help, as I walked along the road, comparing the wealthy foreign merchant, surrounded by all the luxuries of western civilization, and enjoying all the blessings of a Christian Government, who in spite of the united and unequivocal testimony of the Chinese Nation, as to the ruin which the Opium Traffic has wrought, continues to derive his wealth from this source, and to demand a national participation in the trade, with the Shansi agriculturalist, reduced to utter penury, yet for the sake of his country and his conscience, refusing to sow a single grain of that which he believes to be his country's greatest curse. And as I weighed the two, I need not say on which side my sympathies ran, or which I considered the nobler man. And I might go on to say, that as I saw in village after village, the proclamation of their excellencies the High Famine Commissioner Yen, and the Shansi Governor Tseng Kwoh Ts'uen, prohibiting the cultivation of the Poppy, I was forcibly reminded of the argument perpetually pleaded by British Statesmen, that the Indian Exchequer could not bear the deficit, which the abandonment of the Opium Traffic would cause, and I could not help drawing a comparison between the two. On the one hand Chinese Statesmen, in spite of an exhausted exchequer and impoverished people, standing out for the moral elevation of the state, even at the expense of its material wealth; and on the others British Politicians, waiving the morality of the question, for the sake of mere pecuniary advantages.

It gives me pleasure to tell you before I close, what the native authorities are doing for the relief of the suffering poor during the coming winter. Besides making representations, through the Governor of the province, to the Imperial Government on behalf of a continuance of the grain supplies, (which I hear has been granted,) they have got up a local subscription, which they themselves have headed, to supply upwards of 3,000 articles of warm winter clothing to the poor. In making these they have economized their funds by using the grain sacks, which have been accumulating here for months past, first, having them dyed, and then made up into warm wadded jackets and trousers, giving the work of making these up into the hands of the poor, and so affording twofold relief.

This considerate action on their part takes out of my hands a plan of relief which I had purposed carrying out this winter, and it is well that it is so, for I find that instead of there being quite a surplus stock of winter clothing in the market, as I had expected, there is scarcely any to be had. The bales of old clothes being carted northwards which I met on my way down will perhaps explain this. I may say, too, that it is quite surprising to find how few of the villagers are ill clad, though perhaps not surprising after all, if we consider that since last year at this time,

there has been a decrease of seven-tenths of the population.

Hitherto I have not done much in the way of giving relief by cotton spinning. It is no easy matter, when alone, to attend to both town and country, and the latter has engrossed the greater part of my time. That mode of relief I reserve for the city; in the first instance, at any rate.

The rate of exchange is very low here. The Tls. 2,000 I am now distributing, did not make more than 1,100 *ca-h* the Tael. Shanghai silver is not equal in touch to the Shansi Sycee.

We take cash bills from the local Banks, and give on an average 1,000 *cash* to each person needing relief, visiting village after village in this way. The opportunities for friendly intercourse and Christian work which this distribution offers, constitute both a high privilege and weighty responsibility, touching as they do not only the present prosperity, but the eternal weal of hundreds and thousands of people.

I remain, dear Mr. Muirhead,

Yours sincerely,

DAVID HILL.

Ping Yang-fu, 8th Dec., 1878.

Dec. 10th.

I have just visited another village, which is in much better condition than those referred to above. It is evident that whilst some parts of this district are still suffering severely, there are others where relief will be unnecessary.

D. H.

DEAR MR. MUIRHEAD,—Two days ago the Governor told me the silver was on the road and will reach us in a few days, after which I intend to go to Ping-yang Fu, at once. There, Canon Scott and Mr. Capel, of Chefoo, have arrived at last, and will for a time help Mr. Hill until I take the silver, and then we shall consult what we had better do—work together or separate. Four are not too many in such a big place as Ping-yang Fu.

You will be glad to learn that a few days ago—the day after we buried the remains of our friend Mr. Whiting, the Governor sent a despatch round authorizing me to draw four hundred taels on the provincial treasury for the purpose of having his remains sent home to America. I went in person to thank him, and said that as it was the wish of his family that he should be buried in Shansi, and as he was already buried, there would be no need to draw the sum, but that I would write to his family and the public papers about his kind offer, etc. He wished to have the answer in writing to show the judge, treasurer, etc., here, for he had consulted with them as to what to do. He said that they had been thinking of it for some time, and had thought of giving us some land and erecting a stone. I said that anything of the kind would be very acceptable indeed. I sent in my written answer yesterday, but what they will finally decide to do I do not know. When it is concluded, I shall send notice to you for publication. In the meantime, I cannot but thank God for his goodness in making the officials to be so friendly.

The Roman Catholics here have received fifteen thousand taels through the banks here within the last ten days. They may have received more for aught I know.

In my last letter to you, I may have stated the price too much, when I said that grain was five or six times the usual rate. It is true of wheat, but other grains are not so high.

We shall now, with Scott and Capel, be four this year again for distribution, besides Turner in Fai Yuen Fu. And as the money is mostly in our hands, we shall get through it soon.

I remain, yours sincerely,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

Tai Yuen-fu, 1st January, 1879.

JAPANESE CLEANLINESS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I was surprised to see in the issue of the *North-China Daily News*, of January 15th, an editorial on the filthy habits of the Japanese! based on the observations of Dr. Anderson of Tokio. You speak of Dr. Anderson as having studied the interior life of the Empire of the Mikado with "great diligence for years," and add "No one has a better right to be heard than this keen and practised observer." This purely medical fiction is apparently proved to be a "gospel fact," where the worthy Doctor, as quoted by you says, "Their daily ablutions, as any one having experience of Japanese inns will remember, are of the slightest description; a slap or two with a damp rag of some six inches square, and rinsing the mouth, constituting the whole operation. They use no linen, and wear their garments almost as long as the threads will hold together." Did Dr. Anderson never hear of the female petticoat, the *umake*, or the male loin or waist-cloth, the *fundoshi*, washed constantly?

Now, my dear Editor, I have studied the people of *Dai Nippon* for quite as many years as Dr. Anderson, and I state, without any fear of contradiction, that the Japanese as a people are the most cleanly race on the face of the earth. I make this broad statement understandingly, as I have wandered pretty well up and down the highways of the world, and look at peasant and peer from a purely ethnological standpoint.

Are you aware there are more bath-houses in the three *Fu*, or Imperial cities of Japan, viz., Osaka, Kiyoto and Tokio, than in all the villages, towns, and cities of the British Kingdom, and more than in all the States of the United States? The Japanese man or woman bathes daily as a rule, not with "a damp rag six inches square," as stated, but with a fair sized wash-cloth in very hot water, and this only costs the mass of the people a few tempes per diem. Every man in the middle class has his own bath-tub in the house, the water heated in the style of the country at the foot with a small furnace of charcoal or wood, so as to attain any heat desired; and many of these tubs are of family size, and you may often see the entire family disporting in the jolliest manner in this boiling hot water, which opens thoroughly the 6,000,000 of sweat-tubes which are said to belong to the human skin, and are so many safety-valves for the waste of the system to escape.

It should be remembered also that when a person takes a daily hot bath, there is not that necessity for the frequent change of the underclothing, as when the bath for the entire body is taken once a week, once a month, or once a year, as I have observed in the agricultural and mining districts of the British Kingdom, where man and woman alike look on the washing of the entire body as an invention of the Devil! If you doubt me, read the English official reports submitted to the House of Commons some few years since. With the teeth, it is not a "mere rinsing of the mouth," as stated, but a thorough brushing, on rising, with the fragrant toothpowder of the country, *Ha-migaki*, and that admirable tooth brush, the *yoji*, made of wood, cut into minute fibres which permeate the interstices of the teeth. I have frequently seen in my travels a box of fresh toothpowder and a new brush placed alongside of my toilet arrangements in the morning. Will you find this attention to your habits even in the "swell" hotels of Europe or the United States?

What better proof can you have of the clean habits of the people than the simple fact that every man, woman and child in Japan leaves the *getas*, clogs or wooden shoes, at the threshold, and never soils the mats, *ta la mis*, by walking on them except with the white socks. We, *per contra*, carry all the filth of the streets into our

houses, wearing our boots and shoes indoors, no matter how dirty they may have been out-doors.

As to the "sanitary arrangements of the private houses" alluded to by Dr. Anderson (he thinks "they might be improved"), how is it that one of the curses of our boasted civilization, *Diphtheria*, is unknown in Japan as an endemic? Yet its ravages are terrible in our modern households. We introduce the deadly sewer gas close to our sleeping couches in our modern toilet basins, and we also disseminate it like a foul pestilence in our waterclosets, also, in these modern houses replete with every comfort and luxury; and then we, or some of those worthy Doctors, bristling all over with their foreign prejudices, attempt to teach the people of Japan "civilization and cleanliness!"

Sir, the Japanese are essentially a clean people; clean from a religious as well as an aesthetic sense. They are intensely devoted and proud of their beautiful sea-girt isles, and do not like to see the people scoffed at and ridiculed. They are brave and chivalrous in the extreme, and generous in their estimate of other nations; and I regret very much that, as I hope, unwillingly, you have disseminated through your journal, so widely read abroad, what are really muddled facts and utterly false history.

Dear Mr. Editor, *vale*, and sin no more?
EL MEDICO AMERICANO.

Nagasaki, 20th Jan., 1879.

Law Reports.

H.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 25th Jan.

Before G. FRENCH, Esq., Chief Justice.

MR. WAINSWRIGHT appeared to support a motion filed on the 20th inst., that the time for objecting to the award made in the suit of *Myres v. Lazarus*, under an order of reference of the Court, should be extended until the 1st February next. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Wainwright on behalf of the applicant, and Mr. Drummond on behalf of the respondent, the Chief Justice gave the following decision, from which the nature of the application will more fully appear:—

In this case an action was brought by Charles Myres against Henry Lazarus. Before the cause came to trial, an order by consent was made referring all the matters in difference in the cause between the parties to two Arbitrators who were selected by them. The Arbitrators proceeded with the reference, and made their award. Nothing has been said in the course of the argument from which it would appear that the award is, upon the face of it, defective. Notice of the award was given to the parties on the 13th inst.; and on the 20th, the seventh day after such notice, an application was made to extend the time for objecting to the award, until the 1st proximo. Under rule 226 of the Rules of this Court, "Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, from being carried into effect." That rule comes under a class of rules intitled "Arbitration;" and the prefatory, or first rule under that title is as follows:—"The following rules respecting arbitration apply *exclusively* to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court." Having regard to the provisions of this rule, the order of reference must, in order to give the Court jurisdiction under rule 226, be made a rule of Court. Then by rule 274 the Court has power to enlarge the time appointed by the rules for doing any act. On the 20th inst., when the application for the extension of the time for objecting to the award was made, the reference to arbitration had not been made a rule of Court; but, on the 24th instant, the reference to arbitration was made a rule of Court; and the question is, whether the defect in the application, by reason of the reference to arbitration not having been made a rule of

Court when such application was first made, was cured by the subsequent order of the 24th instant, making the reference a rule of Court while the application was pending. I am of opinion that the original defect was not cured by such subsequent order. The making the reference a rule of Court is, according to the rules by which this Court is governed, the foundation upon which an application under rule 226 should be based. If, then, the Court has not jurisdiction to entertain an application under rule 226, in consequence of rule 217 not having been previously complied with, it cannot under rule 274 enlarge the time for making such application under the first-named of these three rules. I think, therefore, the motion must be refused, and with costs.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. GENERAL.

Shanghai, 25th Jan.
Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., Judge, Sitting in Admiralty.

THE BARQUE *Vesuvius* v. OLYPHANT & Co.

Judgment:—

THE COURT.—There are two cases to be disposed of to-day, and I will first dispose of that of the barque *Vesuvius* against Messrs. Olyphant and Co. It is on a motion by Counsel for respondents, and as the questions raised are of much importance, I have gone into the subject somewhat at length, which I think is necessary.

This is a case in Admiralty by the barque *Vesuvius*, of Richmond, State of Maine, against W. W. Parkins, et al., composing the firm of Olyphant and Company, citizens of the State of New York, by a suit in *personam* for balance of freight, due on a charter party for a voyage from New York to Shanghai, the contract to be executed at the latter port.

This being a suit in *personam*, a warrant of arrest and attachment issued in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules of Practice of the Courts of the United States, in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction and prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as follows:—"In suits in *personam*, the mesne process may be by a simple warrant of arrest of the person of the defendant in the nature of a *caapias*; or by a warrant of arrest in person of the defendant, with a clause therein, that if he cannot be found, to attach his goods and chattels to the amount sued for, or if such property cannot be found, to attach his credits and effects to the amount sued for in the hands of the garnishee named therein; or, by a simple monition in the nature of a summons to appear and answer to the suit, as the libellant shall, in his libel, or information, pray for or elect."

Upon this warrant of arrest and attachment, goods of the respondents were duly attached.

Afterwards, on the day of hearing, the respondents appeared by one of the partners, and by counsel, whereupon a judgment in accordance with the pleadings and on motion of counsel for libellant was taken by consent of respondents for the sum of Taelle four hundred and sixty-nine ⁸⁸/₁₀₀ (Tls. 469.85.)

Now the respondents by counsel file a motion asking the Court to stay execution until such time has elapsed as may be necessary for procuring from the United States particulars and evidence of proceedings now pending in the United States for the general liquidation of the respondents' estate, or until the further order of this Court.

This motion is supported by an affidavit based upon a telegram from New York to the effect that the respondents have made an assignment under the laws of the State of New York for the benefit of insolvent debtors.

The counsel for the respondents in his argument relies chiefly upon the 55th Rule of the Regulations for Courts of the United States in China, promulgated April 23rd, 1864, and it is urged that under the wide powers given by that rule, this Court should not be controlled in its decisions by the ordinary technicalities which control Courts in the United States, but should in the exercise of a wide discretionary power stay execution until it can be ascertained as to the nature of the assignment by the firm in New York to Olmsted, assignee.

Incidentally it seemed to be urged by counsel for the respondents that this is not an Admiralty case.

Counsel for the libellant also argued that this Court never possessed jurisdiction as a Court in Bankruptcy.

Without stopping to consider at length these last two propositions, as I do not deem it necessary to decide them upon this motion, it may, however, be remarked that by the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States such cases as this have been held to be admiralty cases, belonging to the admiralty jurisdiction. I refer to the learned decision of Mr. Justice Grier, who delivered the opinion of the Court, in 23 Howard, in the case of *Morewood et al. v. Enequist*, pp. 491-495, cited by Counsel for libellant; and to the later decision of the same Court, in October, 1877, in the case of *ex parte Easton et al.*, where Mr. Justice Clifford, delivering the opinion, reaffirmed the same doctrine. Reference is also made to *Benedict's Admiralty*, par. 286-287.

One quotation from Mr. Justice Grier's decision in 23 Howard will suffice. He says, page 493, "In the argument in this Court, the Counsel, without abandoning the original defence, have expended much learning and ingenuity in an attempt to demonstrate that a Court of Admiralty in this country, like those of England, has no jurisdiction over contracts of charter party or affreightment."

We do not feel disposed to be again drawn into the discussion of the arguments which Counsel have reproduced on this subject. The case of the New Jersey Steamboat Company v. the Merchants' Bank of Boston (6 How. p. 334) was twice argued (in 1847 and 1848) at very great length. The whole subject was most thoroughly investigated both by Counsel and Court. Everything connected with the history of Courts of Admiralty, from the reign of Richard the Second to the present day—everything which the industry, learning, and research of most able Counsel could discover, was brought to our notice. We then decided that charter parties and contracts of affreightment are 'maritime contracts,' within the meaning and construction of the Constitution and Act of Congress, and cognizable in Courts of Admiralty by process either in *rem* or in *personam*.

As to the question of the jurisdiction of this Court in Bankruptcy, under the Act of 2nd March, 1867, while not necessarily assenting to the doctrine that during the existence of that Act this Court did not have jurisdiction in Bankruptcy, now that the Act has been repealed it does not seem essential to decide that point.

Many questions of law were presented by Counsel which I do not think necessary now to consider in order to determine this motion.

Respondents' Counsel raises the objection that there are no official advices of the repeal of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, approved March 2nd, 1867. Of the fact that the Act of 1867 has been repealed, the Court is bound to take judicial notice. I shall follow the rule laid down in 1st Greenleaf, pars. 5 and 7:—"In like manner, the law of nations, and the general customs and usage of merchants, as well as the public statutes and general laws and customs of their own country, as well ecclesiastical as civil, are recognised, without proof, by Courts of all civilized nations."

In fine, Courts will generally take notice of whatever ought to be generally known, within the limits of their jurisdiction. In all these and the like cases, where the memory of the judge is at fault, he resorts to such documents of reference as may be at hand, and he may deem worthy of his confidence.

It is matter of universal notoriety that the Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1867, to "establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy," was repealed at the second session of the 45th Congress, the repeal to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1878.

And I may mention incidentally that I happened to be in Washington during the prolonged discussion concerning the Act, and at the time of its repeal. The solid interests of the country demanded its repeal, and for reasons similar to those now being brought forward in England against the Bankruptcy Laws of that country.

There being then no longer a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, all proceedings in insolvency must necessarily be under the various insolvent acts of the several States. The affidavit then with reference to Olmsted, assignee, can have no other meaning than that proceedings in

liquidation have been instituted by Olyphant and Company, as citizens of New York, under the insolvency law of that State; and upon this state of the law and facts, I am asked to stay execution in this case, in an action in admiralty between the *Vesuvius* belonging to the State of Maine, and Olyphant and Company, merchants, citizens of New York.

Concerning the 55th Rule, upon the wide discretionary powers of which the learned counsel so strenuously insists in support of the motion, I must say that I think that rule ought not to be too liberally construed. In my judgment, the Court should follow in the paths marked out and defined by the expounders of law. The statutes, the common law, admiralty, and equity, all given to the Court by the Act of Congress, are ample in law and conscience for all needful authority without having recourse to capricious dicta based upon extreme views of power under the 55th Rule.

Counsel for the respondents cites a case in this Court, vol. 16, p. 97, *North-China Herald*, in which the Court granted a stay of proceedings upon a certificate of Bankruptcy of the defendants, issued by the United States District Court of Massachusetts, under the Act of Congress, and it is urged that the precedent then established in such cases should not now be set aside. But there was then a uniform system of bankruptcy in operation, under the Act of Congress; that Act is now repealed, and there is no bankruptcy law necessarily operative as between citizens of different States. The state of the law is wholly different in the two cases.

It is insisted by counsel for the libellant that an attachment in Admiralty for freight is a secured lien, and would be allowed as a preferred claim in Bankruptcy. It was held in the "*Young Mechanic*," 2 Curt., 404s.c., Ware 535, that "a maritime lien is a *ius in re*, constituting an incumbrance on the property, and it is not divested by the death or insolvency of the owner."

But the more precise question involved in this motion, viz., that the insolvent laws of one State cannot discharge the contracts of citizens of other States, has been frequently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and must be now considered as settled. The libellant belongs to the State of Maine, the respondents as citizens of the State of New York have instituted proceedings of assignment under the insolvent laws of that State; the contract was made in New York between citizens of different States, and it was to be executed in a foreign country, i.e., Shanghai.

Judge Story, in his "*Conflict of Laws*," par. 280, says: "The rule was fully recognised and acted on in a recent case by the Supreme Court of the United States, when the Court said that the general principle relative to contracts made in one place to be executed in another was well settled; that they are to be governed by the laws of the place of performance." There being no Federal Bankruptcy Law in operation, it cannot be said that the insolvent laws of the State of New York are imported into the contract here at the place of its performance.

The subject as to the effect of the insolvent laws of a State, between citizens of different States was elaborately reviewed by the Supreme Court in the case of *Baldwin versus Hale*, 1st Wallace, p. 223, cited by counsel for libellant. Mr. Justice Clifford, in delivering the opinion, among other things said:—"Controversies involving the constitutional effect and operation of State insolvent laws, have frequently been under consideration in this Court, and unless it be claimed that constitutional questions must always remain open, it must be conceded, we think, that there are some things connected with the general subject that ought to be regarded as settled and forever closed."

"State legislatures have authority to pass a bankrupt or insolvent law, provided there be no Act of Congress in force establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy conflicting with such law; and provided the law itself be so framed that it does not impair the obligation of contracts. Such was the decision of this Court in *Sturges v. Crownshield*, 4 Wheat., 122, and the authority of that decision has never been successfully questioned."

"Eight years later, the question in all its phases was again presented to this Court, in the case of *Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wheat., 213, and was very fully examined. Three

principal points were ruled by the Court. First, the Court held that the power of Congress to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States did not exclude the right of the States to legislate on the same subject, except when the power had been actually exercised by Congress, and the State laws conflicted with those of Congress. Secondly, that a Bankrupt or insolvent law of any State which discharges both the person of the debtor and his future acquisitions of property, was not a law impairing the obligation of contracts so far as respects debts contracted subsequent to the passage of such law. Thirdly, but that a certificate of discharge under such a law cannot be pleaded in bar of an action brought by a citizen of another State in the Courts of the United States, or of any other State than that where the discharge was obtained.

"Taken altogether, these several explanations ought to be regarded as final and conclusive. Assuming that to be so, then, it was settled by this Court, in that case (*Cook v. Moffat et al.*, 5 How. 310)—1. That the power given to the United States to pass bankrupt laws is not exclusive. 2. That the fair and ordinary exercise of that power by the States does not necessarily involve a violation of the obligation of contracts, *multo fortiori* of posterior contracts. 3. But, when in the exercise of that power the States pass beyond their own limits and the rights of their own citizens, and act upon the rights of citizens of other States, there arises a conflict of sovereign power and a collision with the judicial powers granted to the United States, which renders the exercise of such a power incompatible with the rights of other States, and with the constitution of the United States.

"Defendant pleaded his discharge under the insolvent law of New York, passed prior to the date of the contract. Evidently, therefore, the question presented was, whether a discharge of a debtor under a State insolvent law was valid as against a creditor or citizen of another State, who had not subjected himself to the State laws otherwise than by the origin of the contract, and the decision in express terms was that such a proceeding was incompetent to discharge a debt due a citizen of another State."

Judge Story says, in the case of *Springer v. Foster et al.*, 2 Story, C.C. 387, that "the settled doctrine of the Supreme Court is that no State insolvent law can discharge the obligation of any contract made in the State, except such contracts are made between citizens of that State." He refers to the case of *Ogden v. Saunders* to support the proposition, and remarks, without qualification, that the doctrine of that case was subsequently affirmed in *Boyle v. Zacharie*, where there was no division of opinion. In the last mentioned case he gave the opinion of the Court, and he there expressed substantially the same views. Confirmation of the fact that such was his opinion may be found both in his Commentaries on the Constitution, and in his treatise entitled "Conflict of Laws." His view as to the result of the various decisions of this Court is, that they establish the following propositions:—"1. That State insolvent laws may apply to all contracts within the States between citizens of the State. 2. That they do not apply to contracts made within the State between a citizen of the State and a citizen of another State. 3. That they do not apply to contracts not made within the State." (2 Story on Const., sec. 1390 (3rd. ed.), p. 281; Story on Conf. L., sec. 341, p. 573.)

Chancellor Kent also says "that the discharge under a State law is not effectual as against a citizen of another State who did not make himself a party to the proceedings under the law. Insolvent systems of every kind partake of the character of a judicial investigation. Parties whose rights are to be affected are entitled to be heard; and in order that they may enjoy that right must first be notified. Common justice requires that no man shall be condemned in his person or property without notice and opportunity to make his defence." (*Nations et al. v. Johnson et al.*, 24 How., 203, *Boswell's Lessee v. Otis et al.*, 9 Howard 350; *Oakley v. Aspinwall*, 4 Const., 514.) "Regarded merely in the light of principle, therefore, the rule (in *Scribner et al. v. Fisher*, Massachusetts State Court) is one which could hardly be defended, as it is quite evident that the Courts of one State would have no power to require the citizens of

other States to become parties to any such proceeding." (*Sugdam et al. v. Broadna et al.*, 14 Pet. 75.) "But it is unnecessary to pursue the inquiry, as decisions of this Court are directly the other way. And so are most of the decisions of the State Courts." (*Donnelly v. Corbett*, 3 Seld., 500; *Foe v. Duck*, 5 Me., 1; *Anderson v. Wheeler*, 25 Com., 607; *Felch v. Bugbee et al.*, 48 Me., 9; *Demerret v. Exchange Bank*, 10 Law Rep. U.S. 606; *Woodhull v. Wagner*, Bald. C.C. 300.)

"Insolvent laws of one State cannot discharge the contracts of citizens of other States, because they have no extra-territorial operation and consequently the tribunal sitting under them, unless in cases where a citizen of such other State voluntarily becomes a party to the proceedings, has no jurisdiction in the case. Legal notice cannot be given, and consequently there can be no obligation to appear, and of course there can be no legal default."

There can be no mistake about the rule here laid down. I would gladly aid the old and honored house of Olyphant and Company by allowing this motion, could I do so; but I am bound by these decisions of the Supreme Court. The motion is overruled.

In the present state of the practice in this Court, I do not feel fully warranted in taxing Counsel fees for the libellant.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., Judge; and D. C. JANSEN, Esq., and S. S. GILBERT, Esq., Assessors.

JAMESON V. OLYPHANT & CO.

The judgment of the Court in this case is as follows:—

This is an action on a breach of contract for hire of the plaintiff as clerk by the defendants for yearly service, commencing on the 30th day of June, 1878, at a salary of £600 per annum with board and lodging.

It is averred in plaintiff's petition that on the 19th day of December last the defendants, having suspended payment, dismissed the plaintiff from their service, without fault on his part; and it is alleged that by the custom of the port and country he is entitled to three months' notice on dismissal, and compensation therefor, together with the usual travelling and incidental expenses hence to the United States or Europe; "that by reason of the premises, petitioner is damaged in the sum of Tls. 291.35, on account of salary unpaid as aforesaid, and is further and specially damaged in the sum of Tls. 1,013.33 on account of loss of time and employment through being discharged without notice and loss of allowance for travelling expenses for the voyage home to the United States.

Wherefore, petitioner prays judgment against the defendants for the sum of Tls. 1,304.68, together with the costs of action and for such other and further relief as in law or equity this petitioner may be entitled to."

The defendants admit the formal counts in the petition and the contract for yearly service and board and lodging as alleged, also the dismissal of the plaintiff without fault on his part, and that there is a balance due to the plaintiff of Tls. 237.65 for the fractional month of December ending on the 19th, when plaintiff was discharged, but they deny each and every other allegation in the petition.

Several witnesses were introduced by the plaintiff to prove that it is the custom of merchants in Shanghai to allow from three to six months' extra salary on the dismissal of an employé without fault in his part. There was also some testimony concerning an allowance for transportation home under such circumstances.

There was no written agreement between the parties, and no understanding as to an allowance or transportation home in case of a summary dismissal.

The plaintiff's testimony shows that he did not come to China on an agreement with or to enter the service of Olyphant and Company.

To enable the plaintiff to recover an allowance, and transportation, on a custom of the port or country, he must show that custom to be certain, established, uniform; otherwise it has not that character of law which makes it a part of his contract. *Greenleaf*, vol. 2, sec. 248, 251, 252, says:—"Custom is unwritten law, established by common consent and uniform practice, from time immemorial, and it is local, having respect to the

inhabitants of a particular place or district."

But in regard to the usage of trade, it is not necessary that it should have existed immemorially; it is sufficient if it be established, known, certain, uniform, reasonable, and not contrary to law. These usages, many judges are of opinion, should be sparingly adopted by the Courts as rules of law, as they are often founded in mere mistake or in the want of enlarged and comprehensive views of the full bearing of principles. Both customs and usages must be proved by evidence of facts, not of mere speculative opinions, and by witnesses who have had frequent and actual experience of the custom or usage, and do not speak from report alone."

Parsons on Contracts, vol. 2, p. 541, is equally clear, as follows: "And it comes within this reason only when it is so far established and so far known to the parties that it must be supposed that their contract was made in reference to it. For this purpose the custom must be established and not casual; uniform and not varying, general and not personal, and known to the parties."

And again, in *Balfour Browne on Customs and Usages*, p. 21, it is stated with great clearness, "A custom to be valid must be certain. This is an element which must necessarily and by force of reason attach to a custom. Any miscellaneous observances which have no coherence of principle are necessarily inefficacious as forming a rule of conduct. It is only when observances have shaped themselves into a constant uniformity, only when their characteristics of the past can be a clear light for their incidents in the future, that they rise to the level of a custom which is the stuff of which law is made."

Upon a careful consideration of the evidence (whether there be such a custom in Shanghai or not), we do not think it proven in this case with sufficient clearness to bring it within the rule of law.

An opinion in chambers by Sir Edmund Hornby concerning the custom in Shanghai was referred to by one of the witnesses. It is to be regretted that the opinion of so competent an authority could not be produced.

There is another principle, however, under which the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for the breach of his contract; and it is, that whatever damages he may suffer by reason of the dismissal before his contract of service had expired, and without fault on his part, are properly recoverable as against the defendants.

In *Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages*, p. 416 Maule, J., is quoted as saying: "That there is a rule in cases of this kind seems not to me to be doubtful; and it is that the plaintiff has a right to recover the stipulated wages for the full time, subject to the defendants' right to recoup whatever the plaintiff might during the period have reasonably earned."

"In actions for wages brought against the employer by the servant or employé discharged without cause before the end of the contract of service, a compensation is intended to be allowed," says Mr. Justice Story, "which shall be a complete indemnity for the illegal discharge, and this is ordinarily measured by the loss of time and the expenses incurred by the party." *Emerson v. Howland*, *Mason C.C.R.* 45-53. See *Hunt v. Colburn*, *Sprague's Decisions* (Adm.), 215. The recovery should be for the difference between the sum he should have received under the contract and that which he has, or it is shewn, he might have received elsewhere, the object being to compensate him for his loss of wages as far as it might not have been prevented wholly or in part by his own want of due diligence."

In the *Nisi Prius* case of *Harland v. The General Exchange Bank*, 14 L. T. R. (N. S., 863), where the plaintiff, who had been engaged as manager of a banking company for a term of three years, was wrongfully dismissed at the end of four months, and thereupon immediately brought his action for the rest of his salary, Mr. Justice Willes instructed the jury to take the salary into account, but to reduce the amount by the probabilities of the plaintiff having another employment during the time."

Parsons on Contract, vol. 3, p. 189: "For example, a corporation hires an overseer at so much wages and such a share of the profits for three years. At the end of one, he is dismissed without good cause. We should call this a final breach; and should say the jury should determine what he loses by the wages and profits for the residue of the three

years, deducting what his time and labor may be worth for that time; the facility or difficulty of finding employment, and all other circumstances bearing upon the estimate being considered."

The plaintiff is required to exercise due diligence in seeking employment, but the burden of proof is on the defendants to show his failure in this respect. There is no evidence of want of diligence on plaintiff's part; nothing to show the probability of his soon obtaining employment.

The whole question of damages is left to the Court, as they would be left to a jury under instructions as to the law.

The rulings in American and English Courts in the cases above referred to, afford a rule by which the damages may be assessed. Under his contract the plaintiff could have claimed wages and board and lodging for the unexpired term of the contract, and this claim would be subject of course to the principles laid down in the decisions quoted. He has, however, elected to measure his damages at the rate of his salary for three months with cost of board and lodging for that period. Taking into consideration the exceptional dulness of trade, the total lack of evidence to show want of diligence or probability of the plaintiff soon obtaining employment, the amount claimed does not seem unreasonable, and the claim to that extent will be allowed.

The claim for transportation stands on a different footing. There was no express contract for travelling expenses home, nothing was said about it between the parties when the agreement was made. Certainly no custom has been established allowing transportation in such cases. The contract of service was made in China, and transportation home, under such circumstances, cannot be presumed to have been a part of the contract. That part of the claim must be disallowed. Judgment will be entered for the amount of salary due to the 19th December, as admitted by the defendants, and for damages at the rate of three months salary, with mess allowance as claimed in the petition, making a total of Taels 900.93, together with costs.

29th Jan.

Before D. H. BAILEY, Esq., Vice-Consul-General.

C. H. DAVIDSON v. Messrs. OLYPHANT and Co.

This was an action instituted by C. H. Davidson, master of the German barque *Hermann*, to recover the sum of \$240, received by defendants as agents for a charter of the *Hermann*.

Plaintiff in his petition said that he employed the defendants to obtain a charter for his ship, and on the 30th November, 1878, they succeeded in doing so, the charter being for a cargo of coals from Nagasaki to Shanghai for \$1,200. Defendants were to receive, as their commission for obtaining the charter, 5 per cent., or \$60; and as an advance on the charter they received \$300, which sum the petitioner now claimed less the \$60 for commission, namely \$240.

The Court explained that on the day fixed for the filing of the answer by the defendants, Mr. Seaman, one of the partners, appeared and stated that they had no answer to make. They had no defence to the claim, and had no objection to judgment being entered against them.

Plaintiff was called and briefly stated his claim as set forth in the petition, and stated that application for payment had been made without success.

The COURT ordered judgment to be entered for the amount claimed with costs.

WILLIAMS v. WILLIAMS.

Petitioner resides in the French Concession and she seeks to obtain a divorce on the grounds of adultery. The case was down for hearing to-day, but owing to some misunderstanding neither the petitioner nor her legal representative were present.

The COURT, under the circumstances, said a continuance would be allowed.

Defendant, who was not represented by Counsel, offered no objection to this course being adopted, and the hearing was accordingly postponed until Monday next.

The Barque *Vesuvius* v. Messrs. OLYPHANT and Co.

Mr. J. J. HENDERSON appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the defendant.

In this case judgment has been given in favour of the plaintiff, who now applied by motion, through his Counsel, for an extra allowance of costs.

Mr. HENDERSON, at the outset, read the motion, which asked for the costs of the action including Counsel's fee, &c., to be taxed, and that execution be forthwith issued for the sum together with the amount of the decree rendered, against the funds of the defendants in the Registry of the Court, from the sale of furniture previously attached. In support of the motion he said that, as the Court was aware, this was a case in Admiralty for breach of contract of affreightment,—a suit for damages in *personam* for a breach of contract of affreightment. The proposition he had to lay before the Court was this, that while the statutes of the United States fixed a certain sum for costs and Counsel's fee, which were always allowed, there were cases of importance, cases involving complicated and important questions, in which the Court could grant a larger sum, and the present case, he maintained, was one of that class. He understood that the Court had decided that the claim on behalf of the *Vesuvius* was a suit in Admiralty; consequently the law of the Court of Admiralty governed the proceedings in the case. He would briefly recite some of the circumstances, which, in his opinion, justified the Court in fixing a fee for Counsel larger than the statutory fee. The facts were all known to the Court as to what had been done by the libellant, and as to what he had had to pay; and he would specially draw attention to the time, labour, and research that were involved in the preparation of an application to Her Majesty's Supreme Court, for the endorsement of the warrant of attachment issued by this Court. That was a matter which the Court must be well acquainted with, and as proof that the defendants necessitated all this trouble and research by their breach of contract and by the peculiar way in which they had placed their property within this district, he had only to refer to the documents which had been filed. Then, after the preparation of the libel, research had to be made on the question of the conflict of jurisdiction and the mutual action of independent Courts in China; and subsequently a day was spent in arguing the motion for the stay of execution, which motion it must be remembered was overruled. He mentioned these facts to illustrate the peculiarities of the case, and though the sum claimed was small in amount very important principles were involved. In support of the proposition that the Court was a Court of Admiralty and had authority to award a larger sum as Counsel's fees in the taxation of costs, he cited the 823rd and 824th sections of the Revised Statutes, which he contended expressly provided for a Counsel's fee of \$20 to be allowed in all cases of Admiralty where the amount awarded in the judgment exceeded \$50, and when it was under that amount the fee to be allowed was only \$10. He next referred to Conkling's work on Admiralty, pages 438 and 439, to show that the Court had discretionary power to allow a larger amount than \$20, either as damages or costs, and a case was cited in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, upheld an allowance of \$500 for Counsel's fees. In conclusion, he urged that this being a suit in Admiralty for breach of contract of affreightment, and considering the peculiar position in which the defendants had placed their property, necessitating great labour and trouble in research under the circumstances he had narrated, the case was purely one in which, under the rules and the practice of the Court of Admiralty, and the decision of the Supreme Court which he had cited from Conkling on the question, a larger allowance than \$20 should be made. Unquestionably the Statutes provided for a fee of \$20, and unquestionably under the rules of the Court of Admiralty which governed the case, the Court had discretionary power not only to give more costs in the sense of costs, but to allow it as damages if the libellant had suffered by the breach of contract, and certainly it was to be assumed that he would have to pay something for the professional services rendered him in prosecuting his claim.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, on behalf of the defendants, said he understood Mr. Henderson's

proposition to be, that he having found it necessary to make research to inform himself of the law of the case, he ought to be paid something extra. To him this was a most amusing proposition, and he should be very glad, when he found that his knowledge of the law was defective, to know that he was to be compensated by the number of hours he spent in research to rectify his deficiencies. It was a most novel theory on the part of his learned friend, and one he was afraid would not have much weight with the Court. There were cases of course where it was necessary for them to look up the law, but he had never heard that they were entitled to be specially paid for the time spent in doing so; he had always thought that when they were admitted to practice they were supposed to know the law. It might be fiction, however, but nevertheless he had never heard that they were entitled to compensation either from their adversary or their own clients for time spent in reading up what they were supposed to know. With regard to the application to the British Court which his friend had claimed as another reason for the payment of extra fees, he submitted that it was scarcely an operation which ought to be paid for by the defendants in this case. If anybody had to pay the cost of that application he thought it was the Chief Justice of the British Court, and he failed to see how his learned friend could expect to make the defendants pay the cost of an unsuccessful application by him to another tribunal. His learned friend had also said that by some course of proceedings which he did not explain, the defendants had placed their property in a peculiar position. The real facts were that when they suspended payment they had very little money, and having paid it into their banking account it had caused some trouble. They owed a small balance to the Captain of the *Vesuvius* for freight, and there was no doubt it would have been paid, but the representatives of the firm here suddenly received news that the firm in New York was in difficulties, and they paid the assets they had into the bank, and unfortunately the bankers had refused to honour their cheques. He had now referred to the principal points raised by his learned friend, and apart from what he had said in reply thereto he submitted that the Court had already pronounced judgment in the case, and had expressly stated that it did not see its way to introduce a novelty into its proceedings. The Court had decided that it did not feel warranted in taxing a Counsel's fee in the costs, and he did not think it right, after such a decision had been given, that the parties should be put to the expense of re-opening the matter, especially when the successful party was not present when the judgment was given. Of course in a matter of this kind the material point to be gained was the Counsel's fee, and the Court having decided the point in its judgment, it was a great hardship for the question to be re-opened, and he should be very glad to know if the Court could decide who was to pay his costs for now attending, as the plaintiff appeared from the wording of the motion to be an inanimate barque. It was an inanimate barque that was barking on this motion, and he hoped it would have to pay the costs of the application. Referring again to the judgment of the Court that had been given, he said it was inconvenient to introduce a new line of practice without notice. Several admiralty suits had been disposed of in the Court, and he was certain that on no single occasion had a Counsel's fee been allowed until Mr. G. Wiley Wells presided in the Court, and then \$20 were allowed in one or two cases in which it was specially prayed for, and if it was not specially prayed for only the bare costs of the Court were allowed. It would be most inconvenient and unjust to introduce a new principle without due notice, and on that ground alone the motion, he contended, should be dismissed; but at the same time he should be pleased if a new and regular system of taxing costs could be inaugurated. He had nothing to say against his friend being remunerated at the expense of unsuccessful litigants, but due notice should be given of any new practice that might be introduced.

Mr. HENDERSON, in replying, said it seemed to him that Mr. Wainewright had not read the original libel in the case, for if he had he could not possibly say the plaintiff was an inanimate barque, for it was plainly set

forth that the plaintiff was F. W. Call, the master and agent of the barque. With reference to what had been said about introducing a new system into the working of the Court, he maintained that the laws of the United States should have been administered in their entirety since the first treaty with China, and if the Court had seen fit in the past not to exercise the law governing its jurisdiction, he failed to see that it should continue to ignore positive enactments of Congress. It had been decided that this was a Court of Admiralty, and the course of Admiralty therefore prevailed and governed its proceedings. The regulations of the Minister at Peking were made to supply deficiencies consequent on the peculiarity of the situation and not to supersede positive enactments of Congress. Those regulations came in only where the enactments of Congress failed, and when the enactments did not fail the regulations should not be taken into consideration; and to govern this case there was a direct and positive act of Congress. It had been decided by the judgment in this case that the Court was a Court of Admiralty, and therefore the law and the practice of the Courts of Admiralty in the United States prevailed and superseded the regulations made by the Minister at Peking. In matters of Admiralty, Equity and Common Law, the Court stood on the same footing as the Courts of the United States; and when proceeding in Admiralty, as they were now doing, they must follow the peculiar remedy which had stood for thousands of years, and which was the only remedy to meet the necessities of cases like the present one. There could be no question that the Court had the same power as Admiralty Courts in the States, and on the authority of Conkling—if the Court required any authority at all—it should not follow the course adopted in the past and think its hands were tied; it was clearly at liberty to exercise full power, and was empowered by the decision he had cited of the Supreme Court of the United States to consent to the terms of the motion, either in the sense of damages to the libellant or as part of the costs of the cause. He had nothing more to say beyond mentioning that the libellant was expecting to leave shortly, and that it would be detrimental to his interests if he was detained on account of this case;

therefore he had to ask that the Court would give its decision at its earliest convenience.

The Court said the question had been considered in the judgment that had been already rendered, and it was not disposed to alter the decision then given.

Mr. HENDERSON understood that the remark made by the Court at the end of the judgment was not a final disposition of the question, and he begged to remind the Court that in Admiralty an application to set aside judgment could always be made within a reasonable time. He was not present when the judgment was delivered, and he understood that the Court was then not sufficiently informed to give a final decision on the question of costs and the Counsel's fee.

The Court said in deciding as it had done in the judgment upon the question of costs two points suggested themselves. First that it had not been the practice of the Court to tax such costs as were asked for in the motion and to follow the precedent that had been established. Counsel's fee had not been allowed. It was thought best not to change that precedent without mature deliberation as to the law and authorities. The second question which arose had reference to the law which governed the district and circuit Courts of the United States, and the point was as to how far that law could be extended beyond those Courts. He found in Benedict, in page 481, precisely the same principle laid down as had been cited by Mr. Henderson, namely an allowance of \$20 when a larger amount than \$50 was awarded in the judgment; but it applied only to Circuit and District Courts, and he should not like to alter the precedent that had been followed for so many years in this Court without mature deliberation and due notice given.

Mr. HENDERSON asked what evidence there was before the Court as to the practice followed in the past.

The Court replied that there were the records which spoke for themselves, and he had carefully examined them. There had been several Admiralty cases before the Court, and he did not feel himself warranted in changing the practice or precedent of the Court, as the presumption was that it had acted under what was conceived to be

the law. Before judgment was given, the question of costs was considered, and he did not feel authorized to change the precedent established except upon a full recital of the law and authorities bearing on the matter.

Mr. HENDERSON pointed out that the authority quoted by the Court had been repealed except that part of it which was embodied in the Revised Statutes. He also said he had no notice of the time judgment was to be delivered, otherwise he should have been present.

The Court repeated that upon the law and fact as at present presented, of which Counsel had notice, he did not feel disposed to disturb the precedent which had been established in the Court so long, except on a clear showing that it was proper and right to disturb it, and there was no such showing at present; therefore the matter would rest as determined in the judgment. It was perhaps desirable that there should be some alteration as regarded the taxing of costs and the allowance of Counsel's fee, but it could only be made after mature and careful consideration of the law and the authorities.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of appeal.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer at in shade, 9.00 A.M.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		Wind.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		
Jan. 24	30.40	30.5	30.0	25.0	28.0	26.0	S. N.W.	..
25	30.50	35.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	N.W.	..
26	30.30	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	34.0	E.	..
27	30.20	42.0	43.0	36.0	41.0	36.0	N.E.	..
28	30.13	39.0	40.0	34.0	35.0	34.0	E.	0.35
29	30.09	48.0	45.0	34.0	44.0	40.0	E.	24.0
30	30.10	44.0	50.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	N.W.	..
31	30.35	35.0	41.0	29.0	30.0	27.0	N.W.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. mist; (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

SHANGHAI OPIUM AND SILK RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1878.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSHALLS AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONG-KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report	Bales. 12,803	Bales. 35,665	Bales. 2,485	Bales. 1,839	Bales. 43,659	Bales. ..	Bales. 43,659
Subsequent Shipments	233	1,557	270	25	2,185	..	2,185
Total....	13,041	37,122	2,855	1,864	45,874	..	45,874

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 25TH JANUARY, 1879.

IMPORTED						MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
						Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels						845½	845.60	447	536.40	333	399.60	65	66.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....						845½	845.60	447	536.40	333	399.60	65	66.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption						8	8.00	55	66.00	27	32.40	1	1.00
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenshow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.	
EX-EXPORTED.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	
Malwa	18 15.00	.. ..	29 20.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 15.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	53 58.00	
Patna .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Benares	2 2.40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2.40	
Persian .....	.. ..	.. ..	2 2.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 3.00	
Total..	20 20.40	.. ..	22 22.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 16.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	58 58.40	

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1878-9

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Glenesles	May 24	London	21,464.33		21,464.33	Hesperia	Aug 31	Hamburg	25.71		25.71
Loudoun Castle ..	" 26	"	20,043.24		20,043.24	Kashgar	" 31	London	1,791.43	1,721.23	3,512.66
Anchises	" 24	"	327.72	326.18	653.90	"	" 31	Venice	1.30		1.30
Lombardy	" 25	"	392.87		392.87	"	" 31	Bombay	2.66	48.32	50.98
"	" 25	Bombay		89.38	89.38	Iraonaddy	Sept. 7	London	34.00	0.45	34.45
Ocean King	" 29	London	19,092.00		19,092.00	"	" 7	Bombay		26.46	26.46
Glenartney	" 29	"	17,775.19		17,775.19	"	" 13	London	4,370.00	254.28	4,624.28
Radnorshire	" 29	"	16,385.45		16,385.45	"	" 14	"	1,725.44	163.22	1,888.66
Glenearn	June 1	"	13,699.74		13,699.74	"	" 14	"	3,930.72	342.25	4,272.97
Sindh	" 1	Marseilles	12.67		12.67	"	" 14	Bombay	112.50	179.20	292.00
Sarpedon	" 6	London	17,596.40		17,596.40	"	" 18	London	8,473.18		8,473.18
Stad Haarlem	" 6	"	19,047.73		19,047.73	"	" 19	"	6,011.96		6,011.96
Thibet	" 8	"	3,831.96		3,831.96	"	" 21	"		107.76	107.76
"	" 8	Hamburg	1.20		1.20	"	" 21	Bombay		32.51	32.51
"	" 8	Bombay	0.75	39.62	40.37	"	" 25	London	4,721.81	920.71	5,642.52
Afghan	" 10	London	18,598.93		18,598.93	"	Oct. 3	Hongkong		30.02	30.02
Hankow	" 13	"	23,067.06		23,067.06	"	" 3	London		396.58	396.58
Orestes	" 13	"	1,280.93		1,280.93	"	" 3	Bombay		202.92	202.92
N'rcan Mondelli s.v.	" 13	Nicolajefek	1,548.87		1,548.87	"	" 3	London	1,240.83	450.70	1,721.53
Argyle	" 13	London	11,472.18		11,472.18	"	" 9	"	4,231.47	404.24	4,635.71
Yangtze	" 15	"	441.15		441.15	"	" 9	"	63.76	333.40	402.16
"	" 15	Marseilles	34.22		34.22	"	" 10	"	65.72	238.74	304.46
Menelaus	" 21	London	3,443.14		3,443.14	"	" 10	Bombay		53.11	53.11
Sunda	" 22	"	301.92		301.92	"	" 17	London		771.26	771.26
"	" 22	Bombay	6.21	35.54	41.75	"	" 17	Bombay		63.28	63.28
Coriolanus s.v.	" 25	London	11,460.13		11,460.13	"	" 19	London	473.46	882.58	1,356.04
Patroclus s.v.	" 27	"	3,742.82		3,742.82	"	" 23	"		209.35	209.35
"	" 27	Hamburg	3.20		3.20	"	" 23	Bombay		34.30	34.30
Ava	" 29	London	227.89	36.00	263.89	"	" 31	London	294.89	22.56	317.45
"	" 29	Marseilles	11.39		11.39	"	" 31	Bombay		64.62	64.62
Santos	July 6	London	2,248.79	369.25	2,618.04	"	" 31	London	1,215.66	402.44	1,618.10
Tehran	" 6	"	5,152.54	706.87	5,859.41	"	Nov. 2	"	103.34	110.51	213.85
"	" 6	Dunedin	13.59		13.59	"	" 7	Bombay		40.90	40.90
"	" 6	Bombay	27.41		27.41	"	" 9	Port Said		85.15	85.15
Achilles	" 9	London	3,448.04		3,448.04	"	" 9	London	2,287.71	551.83	2,839.54
"	" 9	Odessa	68.70		68.70	"	" 14	Bombay		279.49	279.49
Viking	" 10	London	20,346.69	1,553.81	21,900.50	"	" 14	London	2,280.72	473.61	2,754.33
Dago	" 12	"	15,452.59	484.43	15,937.02	"	" 18	"	1,259.06		1,259.06
Amazon	" 13	"	398.47	506.39	904.86	"	" 21	"	213.65		213.65
Glenyle	" 17	"	14,595.40		14,595.40	"	" 27	"	6,463.56	399.70	6,863.26
Feronia	" 17	Nicolajefek	12,021.98		12,021.98	"	" 29	"	290.33	917.43	1,207.76
Kolga	" 17	"	1,405.18		1,405.18	"	" 28	Bombay		269.09	269.09
Stentor	" 19	London	3,955.01	373.36	4,328.37	"	" 28	London	1,458.59	442.87	1,901.46
Cairnmuir	" 21	"	15,049.57		15,049.57	"	Dec. 5	Marseilles	4.82		4.82
Malabar	" 24	"	9,940.92	880.42	10,821.34	"	" 5	London	1.50	617.21	618.71
Zambesi	" 20	"	4,905.32	1,167.37	6,072.69	"	" 11	"	783.47	1,430.28	2,213.75
"	" 20	Bombay	36.98	32.27	69.25	"	" 14	"	0.90	430.05	430.95
Hector	" 26	London	3,313.89	306.29	3,620.38	"	" 14	"		2,866.38	2,866.38
Standard	" 26	"	4,424.88	36.56	4,461.44	"	" 14	"	76.81	9,624.20	9,701.01
Anadyr	" 27	"	0.78	637.69	638.47	"	" 20	"	43.66	3.77	52.43
Flours Castle	Aug. 5	"	20,234.52		20,234.52	"	" 21	"		502.94	502.94
Surat	" 3	"	3,585.59	602.94	4,188.53	"	" 28	"	26.24	2,919.23	2,945.47
"	" 3	Bombay		23.25	23.25	"	" 28	Bombay		12.42	12.42
Teucer	" 9	London	5,659.69	33.50	5,693.19	"	" 28	London	945.81	662.42	1,608.23
Peiho	" 10	"	2.23	430.61	432.84	"	Jan. 4	"		858.50	858.50
City of Baltimore ..	" 12	"	5,605.87	68.13	5,674.00	"	" 11	"	311.65	2,294.83	2,606.48
Pekin	" 18	"	4,210.04	1,332.61	5,542.65	"	" 10	"	514.40	1,268.84	1,783.24
Mikado	" 20	"	4,441.02	386.31	4,827.33	"	" 10	Bombay	0.40	55.56	55.96
Djennab	" 24	"	0.42	440.29	440.71	"	" 17	London		253.64	253.64
Windhover s.v.	" 31	"	8,722.56	138.07	8,860.63	"	" 20	"	147.85	1,324.90	1,472.75
Ajax	" 31	"	1,244.39	474.71	1,719.10	"	" 25	"	121.62	835.41	957.03
Strathleven	" 31	"	6,240.05	559.25	6,799.30						
Hesperia	" 31	"	529.29		529.29	Total			459,590.20	51,339.53	510,929.73

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1878-9.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Tokio Maru	June 4	Nagasaki	298.76		298.76	Nagoya Maru	Sept. 10	New York	1.64	493.60	495.24
"	" 4	Higo	4.16		4.16	"	" 10	Chicago	212.70	530.46	763.19
"	" 4	Yokohama	4.85		4.85	"	" 10	San F'isco	6.30	115.23	121.53
Hiroshima Maru	" 8	New York	236.13		236.13	"	" 19	New York	687.04	9,185.70	9,872.74
"	" 8	Boston	141.43		141.43	"	" 26	"		3,517.72	3,517.72
Orestes	" 8	New York	172.07		172.07	"	Oct. 2	Chicago	16.34	960.37	976.71
Nagoya Maru	" 20	"	842.21		842.21	"	" 2	San F'isco	9.00	112.69	121.69
"	" 20	Boston	88.02		88.02	"	" 2	New York		699.40	699.40
Menelaus	" 21	New York	44.21		44.21	"	" 2	Yokohama	5.54		5.54
Patroclus	" 27	"	204.33		204.33	"	" 10	New York	33.97	6,807.34	6,841.31
Saikio Maru	" 25	Yokohama	14.50		14.50	"	" 15	"		3,950.98	3,950.98
Tokio Maru	July 2	New York	130.07		130.07	"	" 14	"		440.01	440.01
"	" 2	Chicago	76.91		76.91	"	" 14	Chicago		487.93	487.93
"	" 2	San F'isco	235.39		235.39	"	" 26	New York	2.27	6,036.69	6,038.96
"	" 2	Nagasaki	3.30		3.30	"	" 29	"	930.43		930.43
Anchises	" 9	New York	1.65		1.65	"	Nov 15	San F'isco		30.01	30.01
Glenorchy	" 16	"	1,206.57	1,210.07	2,416.64	"	" 15	New York	0.18	7,692.80	7,692.98
Saikio Maru	" 22	"	70.98	334.64	405.62	"	" 22	"	416.40	1,647.65	2,064.05
"	" 22	Chicago		111.32	111.32	"	" 29	"	22.32	7,405.02	7,427.34
"	" 22	San F'isco		129.48	129.48	"	Dec. 3	"		881.38	881.38
Gordon Castle	" 27	New York	1,093.68	1,852.37	2,946.05	"	" 13	"		4,773.18	4,773.18
Hiroshima Maru	Aug. 6	"	1.01	692.15	693.16	"	" 28	"		5,946.17	5,946.17
"	" 6	Chicago	51.50		51.50	"	Jan. 16	Chicago		52.50	52.50
Saikio Maru	" 22	New York	208.40	207.12	415.52	"	" 16	New York		50.35	50.35
"	" 22	Chicago		784.94	784.94						
"	" 22	San F'isco	17.81	1.73	19.54						
Gleniffer	" 31	New York	285.94	2,528.51	2,814.00	Total			7,777.88	69,719.73	77,497.60

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 30TH JANUARY, 1879.

PIECE GOODS.—The native New-Year holidays were religiously observed all last week, but on Monday morning (the first day on which the Chinese could with decency do business) the dealers were most anxious to recommence their purchases, the goods most run on are 8½-lbs. Shirtings, White Shirtings, and Drills, and during the last three days a good business has been done in them at prices in most cases showing a slight rise. Common 8½-lbs. Grey Shirtings are still very scarce, and being wanted for Japan as well as for China, they are being bought up "to arrive," some of the offers being for goods a long way off. T-Cloths have not yet attracted much attention, but Fancy Goods of most descriptions are again becoming saleable. Woollens are quiet, and without much quotable change. The Tientsin men no doubt have news down from the North that leads them to believe in an active market there at the beginning of the season; in fact, a very different state of things from this time last year, and although the steamers cannot leave this for at least a month, they are quiet ready to pay cash for any goods they consider cheap enough.

P.S.—At to-day's Auction the 8½-lbs. Shirtings went at three candareens higher than a fortnight since; 7-lbs. ditto, and White Shirtings, at one candareen higher.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—8½-lbs.—Sales reported are 70,000 pieces, viz., Dewhurst's Eagle X X at £1.73, Collie Lion at £1.62, Eye at £1.60, Windmill at £1.59, Phoenix, Red Joss, and 3-Man at £1.57½, Red Pheasant at £1.56 to £1.57, Lion and Flag at £1.56, Blue Horse at £1.53½, Green Stag and Green Lion at £1.53, Green Joss and Blue Pheasant at £1.51 to £1.52½, Cat at £1.49, Warrior and Green Railway at £1.47, Tree at £1.46½, Cock and Red Railway at £1.45½, Lie Eagle at £1.45.

The demand still continues to run on the common and medium qualities, fine goods being seldom asked for and difficult to move; there being now scarcely any common goods here unsold, anything to arrive within the next fortnight is readily saleable at a rise of about 1 candareen for the fortnight. The Auction sales show an improvement also of about 1 candareen.

7-lbs.—Sales are 2,000 pieces Steamer at £1.26 and Lie Eagle at £1.20, and the market is quiet, but we last week omitted to mention the further sale of 10,000 pieces Steamer at £1.25. In 6-lbs., no sales are quoted.

9.12-lbs.—The only sales are 2,500 pieces Empress A A A at £2.35, and Red Stag at £2.10.

T-CLOTHS.—Sales are 2,000 pieces of 7-lbs. Dollar at £1.34, Gold Dragon and Steamer at £1.23, and the market has scarcely opened.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Sales are 8,500 pieces Black Stag, Gold Bird and Gold Eagle at £1.60; there is an active enquiry for low reeds, and common quality 64-reeds.

DRILLS.—Sales are 4,600 pieces of Levita's 14-lbs. Double Dragon at £1.88, and common Dragon at £1.80½; 14-lbs. English are wanted, but are generally held for higher prices. In American Drills, 265 bales P M C D (with iron hoops) were sold for cash at £2.72½, and 20 bales ordinary P M C D at £2.76, these goods also are now mostly held for high prices.

SHEETINGS and JEANS.—Nothing has as yet been done, but they are both wanted, both English and American.

FANCY GOODS.—Black Velvets are still wanted for Japan, and prices are decidedly higher; sales are 1,200 pieces Woman Chop at £0.13½ to £0.14 per yard, Chintzes and Chintz Drills are selling, the latter at £1.85, and a few pieces White Spots were sold at £1.85. Cotton Lastings are wanted for Chefoo, but the prices offering for low qualities are much lower than last year, and supplies are ample.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets began this week a little higher, but the large quantities offered to-day sold at 10 to 15 candareens lower than last rates; Long Ells are dull, and Spanish Stripes are rather lower. For Figured Orleans the demand has not yet set in, sales are quoted of 500 pieces common at £3.10 and 200 pieces Stork Pattern at £3.05.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 28th inst.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	12.02½/11	12.82½/6	12.27½/30	12.12½/15	11.45/50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	150	50	50	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. £	6.60/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Lasting, Lion p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" Elephant p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	0.52.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
E-wo, 29th inst.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	11.50	12.10/12½	11.77½	11.85	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	60	30	30	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. £	6.45/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.51.8/52	0.40½	0.58/3½	.....	0.45	.....	0.48.3	.....	0.53	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	66	6	42	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	132
YUEN-FONG, 30th inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	11.27½/32½	11.52½/60	11.5½	11.72½	10.75	.....	.....	11.27½/40	11.05	.....	11.45.7½	...
Sales, pcs...	200	60	150	10	10	.....	.....	20	30	.....	20	520
" G.G. per pcs. £	11.27½/30	11.62½	11.52½	11.67½	10.92½	.....	.....	11.42½	10.92½	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	80	20	70	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	210
Long Ells " per pcs. £	6.60	6.40	5.75	.....	5.22½	6.20	.....	5.20	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	100	40	40	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	240
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.53½	0.52½	0.60½/¾	.....	.....	0.47	0.47½	.....	.....	0.50/3½	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	132	24	60	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	252
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horsep. yd. £	0.52.4	0.47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
do. H.H. p. pce. £	.....	0.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"Tseang-tae."—27th instant

	Red Pagoda.	Red Indian Head.	Red Squirrel.	Cat (mildewed.)	Red Ship.	Total.
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs.	£1.57½	£1.53½	£1.53½	£1.46½	—	...
Sales, pcs..	400	300	600	200	—	= 1,500 pcs.
6-lbs.	—	—	—	—	£1.08½/1.09	...
Sales, pcs..	—	—	—	—	800	= 800 "
9.10-lbs.	—	Horse Head.	—	—	—	...
Sales, pcs..	—	£2.07/2.07½	—	—	—	= 200 "
7-lbs.	Blue Pagoda.	T.T.X.	Buffalo.	Red Tree.	—	...
Sales, pcs..	£1.19½	£1.10½	£1.11½/1.12	£0.99½/0.99½	300	= 1,400 "
DIMITIES—40-inch, at £1.40	300	300	500	—	—	= 200 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—Buffalo 64-reed, at £1.68	—	—	—	—	—	= 100 "
LINEN—Woman, at £2.15	—	—	—	—	—	= 100 "

"King Ming."—28th instant—									
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs.	Red Ram. £1.63½	Blue Ram. £1.58½	Red Lion. £1.56/56½	Blue Lion. —	Blue Eagle. —	Gold Eagle. —	Red Eagle. —	...	Total.
Sales, pcs..	800	750	2,500	—	—	—	—	...	=4,050 pcs.
7-lbs.	Green Peacock. £1.18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	
Sales, pcs..	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	= 350 "
"Nie Kee."—28th instant—									
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS.....	Joss, 2½-lbs. £1.22½	... £1.19½	... £1.15½/1.54½	...	Bull Head, 2 to 2½-lbs. —	Beaver, 2-lbs. to 2½-lbs. £1.31½/1.50	...	...	
Sales, pcs..	140	... 82	... 480	...	...	963	...	...	=1,665 "
"Yuen-fong."—30th instant—									
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. House, at £1.46½—2,700 pcs.; Lighthouse, at £1.46½—2,000 pcs.; Two-Man, at £1.46 to 1.46½—5,000 pcs.									
Ditto. 7-lbs. Lighthouse, at £1.24—1,900 pcs.; Man and Gun, at £1.24 to 1.24½—3,500									
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Lighthouse, at £1.61 to 1.61½									=9,700 "
DRILLS—14-lbs. Peacock, at £1.75½									=5,400 "
VELVETS—22-in. Woman, at £13.25									=1,000 "
VELVETEENS—18-in. Stag, at £10.10.77½									= 900 "
SUNDRY AUCTIONS—									
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—Gold Dragon 2½ to 2½-lbs., at £1.26½ to 1.37½; Fisherman 2 to 2½-lbs., at £0.99 to 1.00; Butterfly 2½-lbs., at £1.18½; Junk 2½-lbs., at £1.23½ to 1.23½									=2,500 "
VELVETS—22-inch Woman, at £10.13.8									= 210 "
VELVETEENS—18-inch Stag, at £10.11.2									= 60 "

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.							
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	BROAD CLOTH.....per yard		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. per piece		1.1.0	@ 1.2.0	CAMELITS—		1.2.5	@ 1.6.0
7-lbs.		1.1.9	" 1.4.0	English, 88, 56 yds. 31 in. Assorted.per piece		10.8.0	" 12.0.0
8½ to 8½-lbs.		1.4.4	" 1.7.1	LONG ELLS—			
Dewhurst XX		1.7.3	"	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.		6.0.5	" 6.7.0
9 to 9½-lbs. nom.		1.9.0	" 2.0.0	Assorted		6.0.0	" 6.3.0
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality		1.9.2	" 2.3.5	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.		7.5.0	" 11.0.0
best quality.....		2.4.0	" 2.5.5	CRAP LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.		3.7.0	" 7.5.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				" LUSTRES, Assorted nom.		2.7.0	" 3.2.5
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed		1.4.0	" 1.5.0	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.		3.1.5	" 3.5.5
60 reed nom.		1.4.2	" 1.5.2	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.		3.0.5	" 3.3.5
64 reed		1.5.5	" 1.6.5	Metals and Sundries.			
64 reed best		1.7.0	" 1.9.0	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs per picul		15.6.0	" 15.9.0
66 to 72 reed		1.9.0	" 2.1.0	" Ore.....		14.2.5	" 14.6.0
best		2.1.0	" 2.6.0	QUICKSILVER "		48.5.0	" 49.0.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—				TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per box		4.0.0	" 4.1.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.		2.6.5	" 2.7.5	STEEL per picul		2.8.0	" 2.9.0
AMERICAN JEANS—				Bamboo "		3.2.0	" 3.4.0
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.		1.4.0	" 2.1.0	Tin, Fong Hing "		15.3.0	" 15.4.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				Quang-dia "		14.8.0	" 14.9.0
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best		2.5.5	" 2.7.0	Fok Chok "		15.1.0	" 15.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS—				HOOF IRON "		2.3.0	" 2.5.0
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.		1.7.7	" 1.9.0	PIG IRON per ton		16.0.0	" 18.0.0
best		2.0.0	" 2.2.0	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 14 per picul		4.3.0	"
ENGLISH JEANS—				" " 11 & 21 "		4.4.0	"
30 yds. 30 in. 8 to 8½-lbs.		1.3.0	" 1.8.0	" " 15 & 25 "		5.2.0	" 5.3.0
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				IRON—Nail Rod—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 16-lbs.		1.9.7	" 2.2.0	Dawes' Best per picul		1.9.5	"
DUTCH DRILLS—				H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		1.8.5	" 1.9.0
30 in. 40 yds.		2.0.5	" 2.1.0	M.M. Crown.....		1.7.5	" 1.8.0
DUTCH JEANS—				Belgian.....		1.6.5	" 1.7.0
30 in. 40 yds.		1.6.0	" 1.9.0	Flat and Round "		2.0.0	" 2.3.0
T-CLOTHS—				Do. Belgian.....		1.8.0	" 1.9.0
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary.		0.8.6	" 0.9.2	LEAD, common brands nom. per picul		4.1.5	" 4.2.5
7-lbs.		0.9.4	" 1.0.3	L.B. "		4.3.0	" 4.4.0
7-lbs. " Mexican "		1.0.5	" 1.5.0	SUGAR -			
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in.		1.2.3	" 1.6.5	Black, common per picul		2.9.0	" 3.3.0
XX and best		1.7.0	" 1.9.0	" Formosa "		3.3.0	" 3.6.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in. per doz.		0.4.1	" 0.5.5	White, No. 1 "		7.2.0	" 7.4.0
Brown, 28 in. nom.		0.4.0	" 0.4.2	" No. 2 "		6.1.5	" 6.2.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....per piece		2.0.0	" 2.4.0	" No. 3 "		5.7.5	" 5.9.0
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in. nom.		1.6.0	" 1.7.0	PEPPER—Black "		6.0.0	" 6.1.0
Dyed, Assorted.....		2.3.0	" 2.6.0	White "		11.5.0	" 12.0.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in. nom. per piece		3.8.0	" 4.2.0	RATTANS—Common per picul		2.2.0	" 2.6.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.		1.3.0	" 1.4.5	Good to fine "		3.0.0	" 4.0.0
Blue "		1.1.8	" 1.2.3	Best "		4.5.0	" 5.0.0
Brown nom.		1.1.5	" 1.2.5	SAPAN WOOD—			
Scarlet "		1.3.0	" 1.5.0	3 pieces to the picul "		2.6.0	" 2.7.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2½ to 3-lbs.		1.1.0	" 1.7.0	6 & 7 " & inf. "		1.5.0	" 1.7.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. per yard		0.1.3½	" 0.1.6½	SANDALWOOD, South Sea "		8.0.0	" 12.0.0
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.		0.1.1	" 0.1.3	Timor "		3.1.0	" 3.4.0
26 in.		0.1.5	" 0.1.8	Malabar "		17.0.0	" 18.5.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nom. per piece		0.6.0	" 0.6.8	WINDOW GLASS—			
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.		1.0.0	" 1.2.0	Large nom. per box		2.1.5	" 2.4.0
41 in.		1.2.0	" 1.5.0	Small "		1.8.0	" 1.8.5
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32 per bale		65.0.0	" 80.0.0	KEROSINE—Devoe's per case		1.6.8	" 1.7.2½
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted.....per yard		0.4.8	" 0.5.5	COTTON—Shanghai per picul		10.4.0	" 11.4.0
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS "		0.7.0	" 1.0.5	FLINT STONES "		0.4.5	"

METALS AND KEROSENE OIL.—The market has not opened since the holidays.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—We quote the following from Mr. W. T. Phipps' circular:—There has been no business at all to report concerning our silk market for a fortnight past, the natives being occupied with their settling of accounts and New-Year festivities; a few bales of Kukee's "Kin-lock" Tsatlees at Tls. 375=16s. 4d. per lb. have been taken this week, but the market cannot yet be fairly considered as re-opened, and the few brokers who put in an occasional appearance seem instructed to demand higher prices than previously current. At present there are no Tsatlees offering below Tls. 315 per picul = 13s. 10d. per lb., and Kahing Taysaams of the lower grades, viz., Nos. 4 to common, are unprocurable.

Settlements to date are about 48,000 bales and the unsold stock remains unaltered at 12,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

JANUARY 31, 1879.

ARRIVALS during the week.—January 26th, British steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, &c.; 29th, M.M. steamer *Yang-Tse*, with the French mails, &c.; 30th, British steamer *Teucer*, from London, &c.

DEPARTURE during the week.—January 25th, P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, with the English mails, &c.

The M.M. mail steamer *Tigre* takes about 93 bales of SILK and about 50 tons of TMA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 10d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 0d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 0½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 0½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.20. Private 6.38. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 302 to 304½; Calcutta, Bank, demand, Rs. 302 to 304½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. disc. Private, 15 days' sight, 28 per cent. disc. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 194.50 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 72.40 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,445 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 31st January, 1879.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Sales have been made this week at 46% and 50% premium, with exchange 72½, all for cash. The market is firm, with buyers at the higher rate. No time transactions are reported.
 China Coast Steam Navigation Co.—One lot has changed hands at £93½, at which price there are buyers.
 Shanghai Tug-Boat Association.—A sale is reported at £122, ex dividend.
 Shanghai Gas Co.—A sale of one lot was made at £135.
 Yangtze Insurance Association.—A few shares were done at £704, ex dividend.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton.—One share was sold this week at \$1,600.
 China Fire Insurance Co.—A transaction is reported at \$181.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,200,000	\$19,243.05	30 June 78	• £1	20 Aug. 78	50% prem., ex. 72
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£10.50	.....	.....	30 Dec. 77	Return of T. 3 on capital.	15 Jan. 79	15.45
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£66,273.42	£11,979.42	31 Dec. 77	+ 7 %	15 Mar. 78	98½
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	4 %	21 Jan. 79	122 ex dividend.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£10,109.90	.....	30 June 78	• 2 %	8 Jan. 79	238
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	• 5 %	9 Jan. 79	98
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£8,640.30	.....	31 Dec. 77	• 5 %	20 Jan. 79	135 ex dividend.
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£4,515.76	£1,033.37	31 Dec. 77	• 5½ %	18 July 78	160
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$225,000.00	\$92,935.52	30 Apl. 78	12 %	31 July 78	1,425
North-China Ins. Co., 1875/77	.....	.....	.....	.....	£542,051.14	30 June 78	£140	2 July 78	30
Do. 1878	1,000	£2,000	£600	£446,369.62	30 June 78	.....	.....	.....	1,300
Union In. Society of Canton	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$262,132.10	\$21,091.40	31 Dec. 77	+ \$113.37	30 Sep. 78	1,600
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£334,144.48	£74,285.99	15 Apr. 78	• 6 %	20 Jan. 79	704 ex dividend.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$74,133.82	.....	30 Dec. 76	• 6 %	1 Jan. 79	330 nominal.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$632,302.00	\$260,157.58	30 Dec. 77	+ \$56.75 p.sh.	20 Feb. 78	800
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$346,896.00	\$145,719.72	30 Dec. 77	+ 12 %	31 Dec. 77	181
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	£5,000.00	£557.91	30 Dec. 77	• 5 %	15 Aug. 78	151½

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 28,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	20th April & 31st Oct.	} £104½ nom.
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	„	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	„	30th June & 31st Dec.	
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	„	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	5 %	30th June.	£ 110 do.
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,382.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£101 do.
Do. do. 1877	£1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 do.

* For half-year. + For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

THE WEATHER during the week has been variable, and a considerable amount of rain has fallen, the sky having been clouded nearly every day. The cold to-day is more intense, and snow seems threatening. The thermometer has ranged from 25 to 48.